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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

A PEOPLE like ourselves, not actually engaged in the war, sharing none of its sufferings, is apt to take a philosophical view of the struggle. From this point it is impossible not to observe how the news shot in upon us from day to day clashes with the predictions and general way of thinking of the last few years. All visions of a mercantile and mechanics' institute millennium—of an era of peace and fraternity—are of course rudely shattered. But an entirely different set of reflections favourable to the present state of man are also, it would seem, under notice to quit. We used to be told that the horrors of new scientific war would make it impossible, or at least that they would make it shorter, if sharper. Yet men rush upon the fire of the last new "grooved" rifle or cannon as they did upon the lances of the middle ages. A carnage greater than Austerlitz or Waterloo is even more prolonged than those battles. Wounded men are stabbed upon the field. The party worsted is still ready to renew the game; and the science so hopefully boasted of enables them to fall back upon defences which will probably keep the war going till the era of autumnal disease. These are sorry looks-out for the friend of humanity to whom the new generation seems no more likely to listen than was the celebrated knife-grinder. Can it be that we have been overrating all along the effects of these new conditions of existence in which we are placed, and that they are less potent than has been thought in altering the inborn qualities and native passions of the race? The question is well worthy of a philosophical discussion.

Journalism, however, has to deal with the immediate questions of the day and their practical bearings. Accepting this state of things as a fact, how do the events of the war modify the opinions held by the British public at the outset? Hitherto, we think, they have produced little effect in this way, unless it be by the general desire for peace which their horrors have strengthened. Terrible fighting was expected, and has taken place. Both sides have fought splendidly. But, even admitting

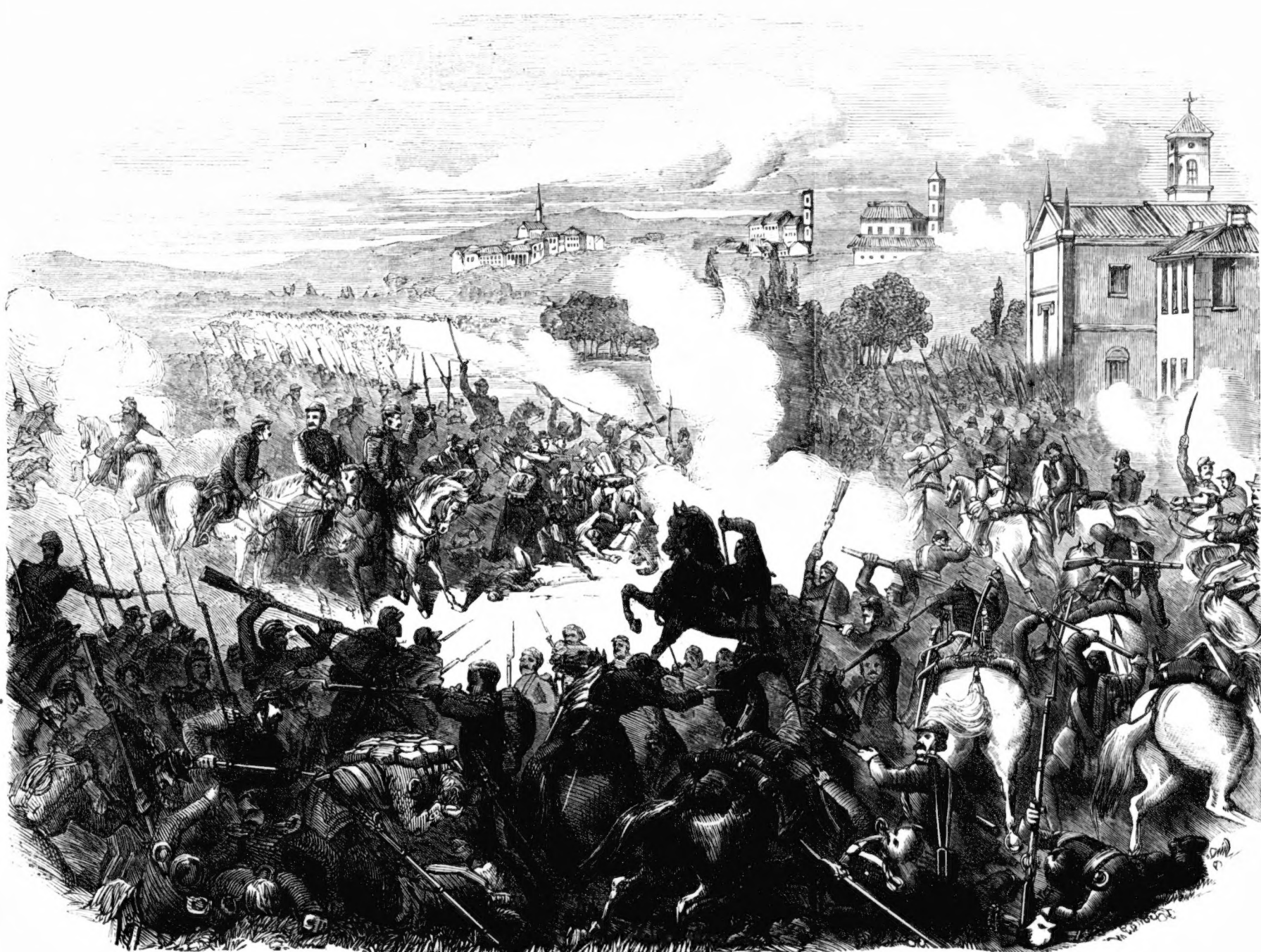
that it was thought probable that the first victories would be French ones, we cannot yet say that the French have had such a triumph as their journals predicted. They buy every step of their invasion with torrents of blood. Their enemy retreats in what must be considered, under the circumstances, wonderful order. Milan was never intended to be held till the last, and is naturally revolutionary. And the worst part of the campaign is yet to come. It is clear that, however creditable the general course of things to the French arms, it is not an affair of prodigies and *coups*. The Imperial *currus* goes up the "Via Sacra," after all; and the personal poetry of the advance gathers chiefly round the kingly brows of the chief of the house of Savoy.

We are not among those who are very sanguine as to the chances of an armistice and a negotiation until things have gone much further than they have as yet. But every neutral Power ought to take every opportunity that offers of trying to bring such about. The terms on which anything of the kind could be treated for are difficult to lay down. But we have seen enough of the war already to be sure that nothing short of the utter defeat of the French and Sardinian forces by Austria will make the *status quo* in Italy possible again. Even in case of a resistance more successful than he has made so far, the Emperor of Austria will have something to yield when peace is made. It is not France that makes this inevitable, but the general state of the age, and of Italy, and the public opinion of Europe. Louis Napoleon has the Revolution, in all its varieties, at his back; he has the plausible cause, the popular cause, the cause of that Future in which the modern world places its most cherished hopes. Of Austria's friends not one is a thick-and-thin friend, even in Germany, whose excitement at this instant is not so much pro-Austrian as anti-French. So that, without impeaching Austrian honour, or denying that she has been ambitiously and hypocritically (as far as the French go) assailed, a neutral Power may still counsel her to be ready to accept moderate offers. But the probabilities rather are that she will fight to

the death, and that the kind of terms offered, indeed, will leave her scarce another alternative. In such case, an extension of the war is more probable than its early conclusion; and the French preparations seem to indicate that this is expected. Transports are being got ready on a scale which nothing in the present state of the war justifies. And, unless moderate views can be forced upon the combatants by Europe, she may find herself drawn into the struggle on every side.

Neutrality is all very well; but it is not always possible. What is more, it sometimes only means impotence; and we suspect the British people will not be pleased if their neutrality amounts to that. Yet, if we cannot help to enforce some reasonable peace, what else will it be? And if we do not, at least, endeavour to restore tranquillity again, what must be the general impression but that we have ceased to be of any importance in such cases?

Some people seem to think that England has nothing at stake in the matter. But, though this is true as far as the sovereignty of Lombardy is concerned, the ascendancy of French power in Italy is another affair. That ascendancy would inevitably threaten our Mediterranean position. We confess that, with such a probability before us, it is too good to hear some politicians talking of the "French alliance." That alliance has nothing to do with the present war, or with any question likely to rise out of it, in which matters we must be absolutely neutral, or, if anything, decidedly watchful of French policy. To insist just now on the "French alliance" in foreign matters would be a probable prelude to joining her cause in arms. There are statesmen to whom this would be very welcome, no doubt; but the idea of playing *second fiddle* to a Nero at a fire is a little too absurd, even in this age of foreign subservience and Imperial adulation. The country wants to hold aloof altogether as long as it can, but especially it wants to get the matters in dispute compromised before the harmony of power in Europe is overthrown, and the independence of all nations threatened. The



THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.—(FROM SKETCHES BY M. DURAND BRAGER AND LIEUTENANT ROBERT.)

indiscreet Liberal who goes about cheering the "liberator" is encouraging him to put our affairs to rights by-and-by; and, judging from what the correspondents now in Italy tell us, his oldiers will be willing enough to help him in the job.

Such are the reflections with which the present state of the war inspires us. We trust that our diplomatists are losing no chance of recommending pacific compromises. But we are not very sanguine as to their success; and, apprehending that Napoleon will push the advantages of his position as far as he can for his own sake, we warn our readers to distinguish between sympathising with Italy as friends and following the ambition of the French Emperor as dupes.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PLACARDS announcing the battle of Magenta were posted up on Sunday evening throughout Paris, and naturally excited a great deal of enthusiasm among the people. The Invalides fired salutes in honour of the event; and at night the public offices, the theatres, the Court tradesmen, the cafés, and some private houses displayed illuminations. The Empress and the Princess Clotilde came in from St. Cloud, and at ten o'clock passed along the Boulevards and the Rue de Rivoli in an open carriage without escort. They were received with cries of "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive l'Empereur!" by the people as they passed. A solemn thanksgiving has been offered up in the ancient Cathedral of Notre Dame for the victory. The Empress attended in state.

The Neapolitan Envoy, the Marquis of Antonini, has delivered to the Empress the notification of the death of King Ferdinand and of the accession to the throne of King Francesco II. The Marquis also presented letters accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary. The Empress placed the Court in mourning, to last for twenty-one days.

ITALY.

The funeral of the late King of Naples was solemnised on the 3rd inst., undisturbed by popular tumult.

A modification has been made in the Neapolitan Ministry, Signori Salvatore Murena, F. Scorza, and Ludovico Bianchini having been dismissed from the posts of Public Works, Justice, and Police. A provisional police, under one intendant and two magistrates, has been established. A Royal decree has been published appointing the following Ministers without portfolio—namely, General Filanghieri, Prince Cassaro, and the Duke of Serra Capriola. An official declaration of neutrality has been made. A levy of 2500 men for the Royal Navy has been ordered.

PRUSSIA.

On the 1st inst. the operatives thrown out of employment by the disturbing influences of the present war made a kind of demonstration in the streets of Berlin. They proceeded in a body from the eastern parts of the town to the Unter den Linden, and there paraded their numbers and poverty in the face of a brilliant company on their way to a dinner given by the Prince Regent to the Duke of Oporto. The police, who were assembled in strong force, refrained from interfering until the proceedings assumed the character of a riot. There were cries of "Give us bread!" "Don't let us starve!" "We have nothing to do!" "Who'll take us?" and similar exclamations. At last the chief of police on the spot gave the signal to his men, who dispersed the multitude.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

A fight has taken place in Bosnia, between the Turkish troops and the insurgents, near Hollenich and Trebigne. A Vienna letter says:—

The agitation in the Turco-Slavonian provinces and neighbouring countries is being carried on very methodically. Accounts from Mostar state that the international commissioners have retired to Cattaro, with the exception of those of France and Prussia, who remain at Grahova. While Captain Cox, the English Commissioner, was on his way to Cattaro, a band of Montenegrins carried off a quantity of very important papers belonging to him. The road from Ragusa to Trebigne is occupied by the insurgents. The Turkish fortress of Klobuk still holds out against the insurgents, in spite of all their efforts to gain possession of it. Dervish Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish troops, is concentrating his forces at Bilan. He is expecting reinforcements from Serajevo and Constantinople.

AMERICA.

An extraordinary session of the Cabinet was held at Washington on the 23rd ult., to settle the form of despatches to Ministers abroad, setting forth the neutral position of the American Government in the Italian war.

A report that General Walker had arrived at Acapulco with 300 men is contradicted.

The news from Utah is indicative of troubles. The Governor and the United States' troops are in opposition, the latter taking upon themselves to coerce the civil Government.

INDIA.

The execution of Tania Topee seems to have brought the mutiny to an end at last, though we have unpleasant intelligence from Meerut to the effect that symptoms of open disaffection have manifested themselves at that station in the European artillery and cavalry. The men, being the levies of the late East India Company, regard their transfer, without re-enlistment, to the Crown as illegal, and demand their discharge.

Some disturbances occurred at Nuggur Parkur. The towns of Neeraow and Nuggur, as well as the village of Keswa (all in the Nuggur Parkur district), were occupied by British troops between the 1st and the 4th of May, and the Rana of Nuggur, with his followers, fled to the Kalinawur hills, adjoining Nuggur, which the British forces invested. The Central Indian field force which had gone after Tania Topee had broken up, there being no further use for its service.

Tania Topee's family and relations, to the number of twenty, have been released from confinement in the Fort of Gwalior. In a letter from Bombay we read:—"The Nana has approached to within twenty miles of Camp Dukheeru, Goruckpore, and sent to Major Robinson amissive, or manifesto, to the effect that the Sepoys of the British army had caused the mutiny; that he had no power over them, as they were not his countrymen; that he had nothing to do with the massacre at Cawnpore; that he would not give himself up, but rather die, and was determined to fight it out, and terminating with a mysterious threat that he would soon have an army that would make British blood flow. This missive bears the Nana's seal, and is said to be widely circulating through the country."

Trade and financial matters generally look very gloomy.

MASSACRE IN POLYNESIA.—Accounts have reached Sydney of another of those wholesale massacres of which the unchristianised islands of Polynesia are so frequently the scene. The captain and most of the crew of the Maid of Australia, a Sydney vessel, had been murdered, it was reported, in cold blood, by the natives of Malicolo or La Perouse Island.

OUR DEFENCES AT GIBRALTAR.—One of the Spanish journals has a letter from Gibraltar which contains this strange assertion:—"The existing defences of Gibraltar, though apparently so formidable, cannot resist modern artillery! An engineer sent by the English Government to examine them has declared that the only thing they are fit for is to fill up the fosses, and to facilitate the entrance into the place of an enemy. I am assured that five well-aimed shot from cannon sufficed to convince the engineer in question of the truth of his opinion—an opinion which, if expressed a short time ago, would have called forth scoffs from even competent persons. The quality of the stone is very bad; and when cannon is fired at it frightful storms (sic) of blocks and small stones fall from the walls." The letter, however, says that the English are displaying extraordinary activity in constructing new batteries and strengthening the old ones; that they are collecting "incalculable quantities" of war material; and that one of the batteries in course of construction, called Queen Victoria's, is to be armed with thirty Armstrong guns of "monstrous size," and is already so formidable that "it resembles a work of Titans."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MILAN, June 8.—Bodies of Austrian troops being intrenched in Marignano, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was sent by the Emperor to dislodge them, and took the village, with but little loss on our side.

TURIN, June 9.—The following official bulletin was published to-day:—"Yesterday the allies won a fresh victory, driving the enemy from Malignano, where they had been intrenched. Further details are wanting. It was reported that the Austrians have withdrawn from Belgiojoso to Pavia."

BERNE, June 9 (via France).—The Federal Council has ordered the immediate fortifying of Luziensteig, and also of the frontiers of the Grisons bordering on Austria. Orders have also been issued by the Council to hasten the completion of the fortifications of St. Maurice, in the Canton Valais.

THE WAR.

A GREAT CONFLICT AT MAGENTA.—ENTRY OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS INTO MILAN.—EVACUATION OF PAVIA.

On Sunday Paris was thrown into ecstasy by hearing that a great victory had been won that day at Magenta, a little town on the Lombardy side of the Ticino, and about two miles eastward of the bridge of Buffalora, over which the Austrians marched six weeks ago to the conquest of Sardinia. Bridges had been thrown across the river at various points, and on the 4th the allies crossed in great force. The advance took place mainly from Novara, its ultimate object being evidently Milan, which is only twelve miles from Magenta. The allies seem to have been attacked almost immediately by the Austrians, and then raged a battle in which thousands of men were killed and wounded. The French first set down the Austrian losses at 20,000, and 7000 prisoners; their own losses were estimated at 2000 killed and wounded. Later intelligence gave us 13,000 Austrians hors de combat and 7000 French. Count Gyulai's account says that he lost between 4000 and 5000; and that the loss of the allies was at least half as much again; so that at present we have no reliable information on this head.

In default of more detailed intelligence we give the telegrams announcing the battle.

The French Emperor sent the following message to the Empress:—

MAGENTA, June 5.

Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadways were narrow, and for two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy. In the meantime General M'Mahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts we repulsed the enemy at every point with the loss on our side of about 2000 men placed hors de combat. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded; 5000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

Another French telegram is to this effect:—

June 5, Evening.

Summary of the details of the battle of Magenta.—Austrians taken prisoners, at least 7000. Austrians placed hors de combat, 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags captured from the enemy. To-day our army rests for the purpose of reorganising itself. Our loss is about 3000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

A message from Turin raises the number of captured guns to four, with two flags and 4000 bags (?). It declares that "the loss on the side of the French was about 5000 killed and wounded, and among the former are Generals Espinasse and Clerc." Another Sardinian account says:—

The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were engaged against the Austrian masses. The Guards were attacked, and were unable to advance, but nevertheless firmly resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and the Guards lost and retook their position six times. At last General Niel's army made an offensive movement, which was irresistible. The enemy endeavoured to surprise the right wing of our army, but a movement of General M'Mahon rendered the attempt ineffectual. The efforts of the enemy relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict began again with renewed fury. General M'Mahon was triumphant, and the battle was won.

These accounts furnish reasons to believe that the battle was not so great a victory for the allies as they claim. One of the first considerations by which the magnitude of a victory is measured is the number of standards taken. In an utter rout the first object of attack, and the most difficult thing to bear off, is the colours of the broken army. In this victory of Magenta two standards only have been taken by the victors. Again, when there is flight and pursuit, the guns cannot be carried off; they must necessarily fall in great part a prey to the victors. Even at the minor engagement that took place at Palestro—a mere affair of outposts when compared with Magenta—eight guns remained in the hands of the Sardinians and the Zouaves. Without a certain show of guns we cannot reckon a victory as very decisive: the enemy who can carry his artillery off the field cannot be entirely broken. Yet only three or four Austrian guns were taken at Magenta, and one French gun is said by the allies themselves to have remained in the hands of the enemy. Again, the object of the French advance was Milan. Milan, the capital of Lombardy, was directly behind the battle-field. Twelve miles of flat country only separate Magenta from Milan; and the booming of the guns might certainly be heard in the streets of the city. From the Austrian accounts we learn that the populace were deeply moved while the fight was raging, and that fierce commotion and alarming tumults shook the city. Supposing the victory to be so conclusive as the French rejoicings would bid us to believe, the onward movement to Milan would have taken place the moment that the covering army had been broken. The first telegram, however, that followed the announcement of the victory told us that the French had to rest upon the field to complete the reorganisation of their army. Moreover, on Sunday we learn that the Austrians then held their head-quarters at Abbiate Grasso, not four miles from Magenta. Instead of a broken and dispersed multitude they were still an army in strong position, and had on Sunday even renewed the fight, and were making head against the French. This intelligence, however, is not authenticated by recent telegrams. The Austrians say, too, that the troops forced back with such slaughter were not the bulk of the army which invaded Piedmont, but were principally composed of the divisions of Counts Clam and Lichtenstein, new levies, which had just arrived from Verona, and had marched out of Milan the day before. Thus the official news published at Vienna differs considerably from that we have from Turin and Paris. It is as follows:—

There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced by other brigades. In the afternoon of the same day the third Austrian corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, sometimes of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late at night.

On the 5th the battle was renewed at Magenta. The allies made no progress.

On this day two fresh Austrian corps were engaged. The fifth and eighth corps were not in action. In the afternoon of the same day the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco.

The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides has been very great. The Austrians had four Generals and five Staff officers wounded. One Major was killed.

From Verona also we have an account, dated Sunday, of the battle of Magenta, which calls it a "hot fight," and speaks of the French being "in great force," and which says that the conflict was maintained with "varying fortune, and was renewed, and still continues."

General Gyulai's report has been received in Vienna, but we have not yet seen an abstract of it, save in the particulars of killed and wounded, as above mentioned.

The French accounts have it that the Austrian force engaged at Magenta amounted to 130,000 men; the allied forces to 100,000; another account says that each army amounted to 150,000 men.

The divisions of Marshal Canrobert and General M'Mahon, and the Imperial Guard, are said to be those that took the greatest part in the battle. Generals Espinasse and Clerc are killed—Generals Niel, Canrobert, and M'Mahon wounded. We hear the latest computation of the French loss is 7000 hors de combat. The Imperial Guard and

the three regiments of Zouaves greatly suffered. The Emperor, it appears, was in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand they made for two hours against the Austrians. General Clerc was not far from the Emperor when he met his death. General Espinasse was cut in two by a cannon shot. By the confession of all, the great glory of the day is due to M'Mahon. He was created Marshal of France on the battle-field, and has since been gazetted Duc de Magenta. General Regnault de St. Angely is also created Marshal of France.

An important addition to this news is that Milan, which rose in tumult while the battle was raging at Magenta, has been entirely abandoned by the Austrians. On Monday seven "assessors of the municipality" of Milan presented themselves at the Emperor Napoleon's head-quarters, and in his presence read the following address to the King of Sardinia:—

The municipality of Milan is proud of being able to make use of its most precious privilege in being the interpreter of their fellow-citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the pact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven years for its full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their battalions were even in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which allows nations to be the free disposers of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army and our brave allies, who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnanimous enterprise.

Receive, Sir, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you.

Our cry is, "The King and Italy for ever!"

Milan, 5th of June, 1859.

On Wednesday the Emperor and the King entered Milan. "Their reception was magnificent, and full of enthusiasm." On the same day the Austrians evacuated Pavia after having spiked their guns and thrown their ammunition into the water. The corps-d'armee under General Schwarzenberg has left Pavia and taken the direction of Belgiojoso, Gyulai's new quarters.

Garibaldi's movements, and those of his special adversary, General Urban, are as mysterious as ever; only one thing is clear, that the Italian General has as yet come to no harm. It seems that after driving the Austrians out of Varese, and making an attack on Laveno, to secure a retreat across the Lago Maggiore, he returned to Como. What success he had at Laveno we do not hear. Meanwhile General Urban once more occupied Varese, probably going from Besozzo, on the Lago Maggiore, to which place he had withdrawn. At Como Garibaldi heard of the battle of Magenta, as did Urban. The latter retreated to Monza, midway between Como and Milan. The former also made a move apparently in pursuit of General Urban, whose army is said by a Sardinian bulletin of Wednesday to have been dispersed, and his scattered soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed.

On Sunday the Austrian war-steamer *Eugene* captured a large French three-masted vessel in the Adriatic.

The Government of the King of Sardinia is said to be "already in operation at Como and Sondrio."

The special correspondent of the *Times* with the head-quarters of the Austrian army telegraphs from Montara, on June 1, that "five guns have been recaptured from the French at Rivoltella. The Zouaves stabbed the wounded at Rivoltella; and at Castel Novetto, near Montara, the wounded Austrians were murdered by the inhabitants." We hope this story is as unfounded as similar charges against the Austrians have proved to be.

On Friday week the steamers intended to tow the three floating batteries now in Toulon were told off, and further progress was made in the formation of the siege fleet, destined mainly, it is stated, to force an entrance to the Po. They have now got their full complement of guns on board, which can be all fought on a broadside.

The Austrian Government has sent Prince Esterhazy to London on an extraordinary mission.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

It may be interesting to compare the supposed losses at the affair of Magenta with those of other important battles. At Marengo, of which M. Thiers says "General Bonaparte staked his whole fortune on that day," the Austrian loss was 8000 killed and wounded, and 4000 prisoners; the French, 6000, and 1000 prisoners. According to other accounts, 7000 killed and wounded on each side. But eight standards and 20 pieces of cannon were taken by the French. At the great battle of Austerlitz, when three Emperors were on the field, the Austrians lost 15,000 killed, wounded, and drowned, 20,000 prisoners, 180 guns; the French, according to M. Thiers, "about 7000." Moreover, there were captured in the field 40 Austrian standards, those of the Imperial Guard of Russia, and among the prisoners were 20 general officers. The total loss of the whole allied troops engaged at Waterloo was 22,378 killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 4th instant, while the battle of Magenta was raging, a correspondent at Vienna wrote as follows:—"As the arms of Austria have not yet been so successful as could be wished, the clergy have to-day addressed themselves to the Holy Virgin, and humbly requested her, as 'Generalissima' of the army, to take the matter in hand. Already at eight o'clock this morning the streets of the city were filled by women walking in procession behind the rectors of the different parishes, who were attended by stalwart bearers bearing flags, on which were saints, martyrs, &c., worked in tapestry. Towards ten o'clock the different processions united, and went to the Cathedral, and thence to the Church of Mariahilf (Our Lady of Help). Among the notable persons who walked in the main procession were the Archduke Francis Charles, the Archduke Ludwig, his son, the Minister of the Home Department, the Burgomaster, &c. The people, having a wholesome fear of the agents of the Chief of the Police, committed no excesses, but many of them evinced their disapproval of what was going on by gibes, jeers, and disrespectful gesticulations." So much the more disgraceful for them.

The whole Austrian army in the field is now armed with a rifled musket. It is lighter than the Enfield, and slightly smaller in the bore. The bullet is almost exactly of the same shape as that sold by Colonel Colt with his revolvers, pointed in front, solid, flat behind, and with one annular hollow round it near the back. It is made to fill the grooves in the barrel by being forced with the ramrod against a piece of steel projecting about an inch and a quarter up the barrel from the breech end, what the French call a "tige." The Jagers are armed with a heavy, short rifle, of the same bore. The French introduced into their service a few months ago a new musket bullet, the hollow at the back of which is pyramidal in shape. This form was supposed to give greater strength to resist the effect of travelling, but it has another property. When the point of the bullet strikes a bone, the back of the bullet opens out at the angles of the pyramid, and inflicts a frightful wound.

The King of Sardinia has published the following proclamation on the second engagement at Palestro:—

Chief head-quarters of Torriane, May 31. Soldiers.—A new and splendid combat has this day been crowned with a fresh victory. The enemy attacked us vigorously in the positions at Palestro. Bringing powerful forces to bear on our right, it was their intention to prevent our junction with Marshal Canrobert's troops. The moment was one of extreme difficulty. Our troops were greatly inferior to those of our adversary. But the brave troops of the fourth division, led by General Cialdini, and the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, unequalled in valour, and who, this day operating with the Sardinian army, powerfully contributed to the victory, were there to meet the assailants. The conflict was a sanguinary one; but at length the allied troops repulsed the enemy, after causing them immense losses, including a general and several officers. The Austrian prisoners amount to about 1600. Eight cannons were taken at the point of the bayonet, five by the Zouaves and three by our men. While the fight at Palestro was in progress General Fanti, with the troops of the second division, repulsed with equal success an attack attempted by the Austrians against Confienza. His Majesty the Emperor, on visiting the field of battle, expressed his sincerest congratulations, appreciating the immense advantages reaped on this day. Soldiers, persevere in this noble course, and I assure you that Heaven will crown your work, so boldly commenced.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

In this second action of Palestro the Zouaves are said to have surpassed themselves. "Arrayed on the slope before Palestro, towards the stream, they were greeted by the fire of the Austrian battery and by the Tyrolean Chasseurs ensconced in the high crops. The stream looked so insignificant that when the order came to drive away the Austrians the Zouaves threw themselves into the river, expecting it to reach to their knees. Instead of this they found themselves up to their belts in water, which wetted the cartridges they carry in the pockets of their loose trousers. They were unable to use them. Nothing daunted by this *contretemps*, or the hail of grape and rifle bullets which showered upon them, they ran up to the battery without firing a shot, and bayoneted the artillerymen and took the guns. This brilliant episode cost the regiment about 300 men."

A rather unpleasant feeling is said to appear, now and then, among the Piedmontese at the "faint praise" which seems to be bestowed on their prowess by their powerful friends. In the French reports of the different affairs which have taken place with the enemy the more sensitive among the Piedmontese think that they do not get their proper share of praise.

General Count Gyulai issued the following proclamation in reference to Garibaldi's attempt to revolutionise Lombardy:—

The enemy seem desirous of raising the revolutionary party on the rear of the army placed under my orders, and of forcing me in that manner to quit a position which they dare not, it seems, attack in front in the open country. But that combination is sure to fail, as in a short time will arrive in the other hereditary provinces of our august monarch additional forces in imposing numbers, which will suffice to repress with vigour every attempt at revolution. Such localities as take part with the revolution, impede the passage of the reinforcements sent to my army, or destroy bridges or other modes of communication, shall, I make a solemn promise, be destroyed by fire and sword; and I transmit to the officers commanding under me the most formal orders to that effect. I hope, however, that I shall not be forced to have recourse to such extreme measures, and that no one will attempt to increase for this country the dreadful consequences of hostilities by the horrors of civil war.

The health of the French Emperor, although reported by telegraph to be good, has been suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism, which has settled in his left foot.

By the end of July, or early in August, the different navy-yards of France will have completed 120 flat-bottomed gunboats, small model, having fitted each with a five-horse power steam-engine and with one of the rifled four-pounders. They are intended to act on the Adda, the Mincio, and the Adige. By the same period will be completed forty steam-transports, capable of conveying 1000 men each, besides the crew and baggage. Considering how easily France can now transport her troops, and that she has twenty paddle steam-frigates which she employs for that purpose, one is curious to learn where it is contemplated to land 40,000 men at once.

The Duke of Modena, before leaving his duchy, sold or otherwise disposed of everything he could lay his hands on. "He sold the palace furniture to a broker, down to the bed he slept upon the night before he left, and got rid, to a Government contractor, of the wood, wine, 6000 sacks of grain in store, and even the uncut hay and standing crops on the Crown lands. They say he has not only taken away every picture of any value, but the silver bell-pulls and handles to the doors in the palace of the same metal. Every piece of plate has also disappeared. He also took possession of the public money that happened to be in the treasury, being determined, as he said, to leave the French nothing. He tried, but of course without success, to raise a loan before leaving."

A "British officer," writing from Milan, says:—"Having just returned from a visit to the Piedmontese territory now occupied by the Austrian troops, I consider it only a justice due to them to state the following few facts as an eyewitness:—The inhabitants of that portion of the country are as happy as it is possible for people to be at the seat of war. The crops and trees are untouched everywhere, and the peasants are occupied tilling the soil as in the time of peace. The shops in the towns and villages are all open, and both officers and men pay strictly for every article they take. The conduct of the troops is exemplary, and in two campaigns in which I have served I never saw men behave better." The fact is, however, that the Austrians have taxed the country very largely for supplies of food and forage. But we hear that the allies "pay for everything they take, and at far more than the current prices."—This is generosity indeed! "Wherever the troops have passed they have left a great deal of money; and I am afraid patriotism does not prevent the people from exacting rather twice the value of a thing than its fair price."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a German journal of great authority, had a startling article lately on the propriety of finishing the war by one great stroke. The writer proposes that Germany, in its whole strength, shall immediately declare war against France, and forthwith march upon Paris. The calculations of the proceeding are these. If Germany falter, England and Russia will both falter, and the French alliance will have more time to develop itself. At the present moment France has barely 350,000 men left to defend a frontier of a hundred miles long; the garrison of Paris is weak; and there are sworn enemies of the Napoleonic dynasty in the French capital. Whereas, "Germany is ready as far as is requisite. She has a good line of fortresses from Rastadt to Wesel;" she can at once march with 250,000 men from the Middle Rhine and as many from the Upper Rhine. A blow struck immediately will bring England "to the side of Germany as an ally," and "awe Russia into quiet." The gain to Germany would be Alsatia and Lorraine. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The feeling in some of the German States against the French is so strong that a French manufacturer, who has a large establishment at Hesse Cassel, where he employs from 600 to 700 workmen, has been forced to quit the place, in consequence of the excitement which prevails here."

Galvani's Messenger has the following as the rationale of the battle of Magenta:—

Magenta, which will henceforth become illustrious in story, is a small town of about 6000 inhabitants, situated near Naviglio-Orande. It is the first stage on the road to Milan from Novara to Buffalora. Three roads lead from Novara to the bank of the Ticino. The first and most direct passes by Cameri, and ends at the bridge of Buffalora; the second, more to the north, passes through Galliate, and descends to the river nearly opposite the village of Turbigo; and the third, still more to the north, passes through Cameri and Picheton, and by a curve joins the Ticino at some distance from the Galliate road. At the moment when the French troops crossed the Ticino General Gyulai, who was evacuating the Lomellina, had quitted Garlesco, and transferred his headquarters to Abbiate Grasso, on the left bank of the river, a few kilometres above Buffalora. The passage of the French army was therefore effected in view of the Austrians, who endeavoured to oppose it, but were repulsed with considerable loss. That took place on Friday, and as the advance of the French and Piedmontese troops had evidently, from the simultaneity of their late movements, been skillfully prepared beforehand, and formed part of a regular strategical combination, we may suppose that the allied troops, immediately on the banks of the Ticino becoming free, hurried forward by every available passage, so as the next day to be in as great force as possible at the opposite side of the river. The Austrians, on their part, seeing that their opponents would march straight for Milan, had concentrated their forces to prevent them, and the consequence was the series of combats of which the general results are so briefly but eloquently told in the telegraphic despatch.

A letter received from Munich, dated June 5, says:—"The passage of the Austrian troops, commanded by General Clam-Gallas, who are going from Bohemia to Inspruck, will finish to-morrow. It is said, nevertheless, that 80,000 more Austrians are to be dispatched to Venice through Inspruck. It is pretended that all these movements are concerted with the Prussian Government, and, in fine, a concentration of Bavarian troops in Rhenish Bavaria is spoken of, but nothing is yet decided on that subject. The elevation of General Gyulai to the dignity of Ban of Croatia has coincided with the departure of the Emperor Francis Joseph. If this appointment be not a disgrace, it is at least a pretext for getting rid of the General, whose operations are generally blamed. The Emperor himself will command, under the direction of General Baron Hess. The bold manoeuvres of Garibaldi and his success have created astonishment at Vienna, where it is openly asserted that better measures ought to have been adopted to prevent him from advancing as he has done to the very gates of Milan."

It is said in the French camp that high premiums have been offered to the best marksmen in the Austrian army to pick off the French Emperor.

The weather was not very propitious when, on Tuesday, the Empress went to the Cathedral of Notre Dame to be present at a solemn thanksgiving for the victory won at Magenta. The Empress attended in state. The National Guard and various detachments of troops, infantry and cavalry, either lined the way from the Tuileries or followed the cortege. It consisted of nine carriages, which, with the horses, servants, housings, and liveries, was magnificent. Marshal Magnan and General Lowenstein rode at the side of the Imperial carriage; and, of course, there was a grand military escort. Crowds were, of course, assembled to see her Majesty leave the Palace; they received her with much respect, and now and then with enthusiasm. "For an hour before the cortege left the square of the Palace the heavens had become overcast, and gradually assumed a most lurid and menacing appearance. A mass of black cloud rapidly covered the face of the sky—it hung for some time over the Palace—and hardly had the gay and brilliant cavalcade issued from the Louvre when it burst in all its fury. Vivid flashes of lightning rent the dark mass of cloud; down came torrents of rain, and a whirlwind swept up the dust and bent the trees. The thunder drowned the roar of the minute guns that fired from the Invalides during the progress of the Empress to Notre Dame. A poet might fancy that Heaven itself exhibited its anger at the folly and wickedness of mankind, and also its sorrow at the carnage on the banks of the Ticino. In a few minutes the Place du Carrousel was swept clear of the crowds, who escaped in all directions. The deluge of rain flooded the streets, and lasted the whole time of the procession, and the storm only spent itself a few minutes before the cortege returned to the Palace, at two o'clock. Not a salute of the guns of the Invalides but was replied to by the artillery of the heavens. The air, which was suffocating, was tempered by the discharges; but at a later part of the day the sky grew dark and lowering again, though the lightning was at rarer intervals, and the thunder more distant and more faint. The Cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated with the greatest pomp, and nothing was neglected which could add splendour to the solemnity."

The railway has done wonders in this war, and has not only equalled but surpassed the expectations formed of its assistance; and it must be remembered that the system in Piedmont is not so extensive as it is in other countries; many of the branches have only a single line of rails, which occasions delays and dangers. The great central station in Alessandria, where the branch lines converge from all points of the compass, is scarcely equal in extent to a third or fourth rate English station; and yet with these imperfect means the assistance which is rendered can scarcely be calculated; indeed, without it the whole warfare, such as it was, would have been impossible. The whole seems almost magic. You arrive at a town in the evening, and find it full of troops, every one running about to find room for himself and his cattle. You have to put up with a mattress in a corner; if you want to eat you have to serve yourself; you have to run for a spoon if you want it, or for a glass or plate; and when you awake next morning you find yourself the sole occupier of your room, of your hotel, and the town has assumed the listless, dead appearance of provincial towns all over the world."—*Times Correspondence*.

A number of Poles, on half-pay as officers of the Piedmontese army, applied to M. Cavour's Government to be allowed to enter on active service during the war. M. Cavour, who probably was unwilling to offend the Emperor of Russia, declined accepting their offer.

The Austrian return of killed and wounded in the action of the 20th of May at Montebello, printed in the *Gazetta di Venezia*, shows a total of 1295 officers and men, including 283 missing.

At Laveno, a port of war on the Lago Maggiore, the Austrians have raised from the bottom of the lake some barques which had been scuttled and sunk, and have laden them with various articles to be towed by steam to Switzerland.

A letter-writer with strong Italian tendencies has the following improbable story:—"Some of the Italian prisoners taken at Palestro give curious details of what occurred with the Italian troops there engaged. It is related that they were placed in the front line, with Croats in their rear. As the allies were coming on, a soldier (this is the account given by one of his comrades in the same company of infantry) made a remark to an officer that it was hard that they, Italians, should be compelled to fight in Italy, against Italians. The officer had his naked sword in his hand, and replied to the imprudent observations by cutting the speaker down. He addressed his company, and told them that if they did not do their duty they would be fired upon by the Croats in their rear. Thus driven, they had no choice but to fight; and it appears they did do their duty, if it be true, as the prisoner asserts, that out of 165 men composing his company only sixteen escaped. I think I told you in a previous letter of the desperate fighting of some Austro-Italian troops, but, after the company in question had fired their first volley, they bayoneted the officer who had cut down their comrade. Other Italian companies threw themselves down on their faces, and the Sardinians walked over them."

On the 3rd of June, in the Dutch Parliament, the order of the day being the question of voting the small federal contingent Holland has to furnish, in right of the Limburg, part of Luxemburg, to the German Diet's army, one of the Liberal members, Myneer Storm, member for Breda, utterly opposed to dragging the Dutch into this war, spoke with such energy against the burden this cast on a small district that he fell back on the benches, and, in the manner of Lord Chatham, expired in the Assembly.

NOTES FROM OUR ARTIST IN ITALY.

TORTONA, June 3.

We have just received the news here of a fight at Palestro; and I am off as soon as these few lines are finished, though how I am to get there I hardly know. I suppose I shall have to make my legs do duty, as they have done the last four days, for all organised means of transport are stopped.

On leaving Vercelli I made my way back to head-quarters, in the expectation of obtaining some information respecting the intended movements of the Franco-Italian forces. Great was the change that had taken place in Alessandria during the few days of my absence. Huge piles of material were stacked on every open space; sheds had risen up on all sides, crammed to their roofs with stores of every description. Numerous batteries of artillery—the arm that the French had been deficient in—were parked in every convenient locality; in fact, it was evident that little or nothing more was required to render the warlike preparations of the allies complete in every respect. Of course, to obtain anything like information from the authorities was entirely out of the question; and at the military café the impressions of the officers seemed to indicate another week of inaction. By-the-by, I met with a painful incident on entering the town: it was the arrival of the first of the wounded from Montebello, brought in on stretchers borne by carrying parties belonging to the grenadiers of the Guard. Most of the wounded appeared to have been badly hurt, and many were quite unconscious of what was moving around. However, there were some who seemed determined to make light of their sufferings; and amongst these a Zouave, whose foot had been positively smashed by a cannon-shot, limped on in the most insouciant manner, giving his support to a soldier less plucky than himself. The last stretcher that was borne along had something ominous and dreadful in its look; a covering was thrown loosely over it from head to foot, beneath which could be defined the rigid outline of a human form. The poor fellow who lay there had died during the transit from Voghera.

The morning after my return to Alessandria a report came in that the Austrians had returned with an overwhelming force to Voghera, eager to revenge their late defeat at Montebello. Of course the excitement was great, and I confess I shared in it, and half an hour saw me stepping out on the road to Tortona, rather a considerable march, with a burning sun over head. To my intense disgust I found that the report was unfounded, though every moment might bring intelligence of an advance. As I had got so far I determined pushing on to Voghera and Monte-

bello, the latter place only two miles from the Austrian lines; and accordingly I presented myself to the authorities for permission to pass the Franco-Italian outposts, the last of which did not extend beyond Porte Couronne, between Tortona and Voghera. This I obtained, with a caution not to allow myself to be picked up by a Tedeschi picket, as many of them were scampering about the country beyond Voghera. However, I reached Montebello quite safe, which I don't think I should have done had I not been possessed of documents proving my identity, as the whole population is on the *qui vive* with strangers, and the slightest suspicion would carry them to considerable lengths. You cannot conceive the damage done to some of the houses in the village by the shells from the French rifled cannon. The execution amongst the Austrians entrenched in them must have been dreadful; yet it is hard to explain how such a splendid position, held by 15,000 men, could have been taken by a greatly inferior number. The heights on which the village is built were held by Tyrolean sharpshooters and several batteries, and yet the bayonet managed to dislodge them.

The hastily-dug graves of those who fell, but scantily covered with earth, emitted a stench that made it difficult to hold one's ground, and I was glad of an excuse to retreat. This excuse was nothing less than the sudden advance of a party of Austrians on Casteggio, almost within a stone's throw of where I stood. The people of Montebello were in a dreadful state of fright, as General Urban, the Austrian commander, had promised on vacating the village to return and burn it, together with Voghera, to the ground. All along the route to the latter town the road was thronged by families flying from Casteggio, and the scene was one of intense excitement, everybody casting an occasional glance behind him, expecting to see the advance-guard of the Tedeschi at their heels. For my part, I stepped out manfully, having no inclination to be caught with my drawing materials, as in all probability the Austrians would have treated me as a spy, whose object was to take plans of their lines. After all, the panic proved far greater than there was any necessity for, as it turned out that the enemy only consisted of eleven men, who had come to Casteggio to make a requisition of leather for soldiers' shoes. I send you a sketch of Voghera, and one of Tortona. This last is the extreme left of the allied position, and probably the spot where the Austrians will soon make a desperate attempt to retrieve the reverses they are meeting with in their centre; besides, they are in great force at Stradella, hardly two marches distant.

My next will be from Novara, or possibly from Milan. I start immediately for Palestro, and shall have to reach there as well as I can, for no trains run now.

THE PASSAGE AT TURBIGO.

THE official report of General M'Mahon on the passage at Turbigo has appeared. He says:—

The enemy blew up the bridge of San Martino yesterday (June 2), at about five in the evening, retreating to the left bank of the Ticino. This morning (the 3rd), at daybreak, General Espinasse advanced with a brigade to the tête-du-pont, which the Austrians had abandoned at his approach. He found there two mortars, two field-pieces, and some ammunition-waggons. According to your Majesty's orders, the 2nd corps left Novara this morning at half-past eight for Turbigo, with a view to cross the bridge over the Ticino, which had been constructed the previous night under the protection of the division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard. On arriving at Turbigo I found a brigade of that division on the right bank of the Ticino, occupying the village and the neighbourhood, so as to assure us the free possession of the bridge, and covering the valley above the village. The other brigade of Camou's division was on the right bank. The head of the column of the 1st division of the 2nd corps crossed the bridge at half-past one.

While visiting Turbigo, and reconnoitring the heights of Rebecchetto, with a view to place my men, I suddenly found an Austrian column within 500 metres of me, apparently coming from Buffalora with the intention of occupying Rebecchetto.

Rebecchetto is situated on the left bank of the River Ticino, on the east, about two kilometres from Turbigo. Leaving Turbigo, it may be reached by two roads, both practicable for artillery, one south, the other west. The high road from Magenta and Buffalora runs east. This latter is the road taken by the Austrian column.

I ordered General de la Motterouge, who had only then the Regiment of Algerian Riflemen with him, his other regiments being still on the left bank of the river, to advance his three battalions of riflemen on Rebecchetto, and to place them in three columns of attack, as follows:—The 1st battalion, forming the right, in column by division, preceded by two companies of sharpshooters, to attack the village on the south side. The 3rd battalion, forming the left, similarly organised, to attack the village on the west side. The 2nd battalion, in the centre, somewhat in the rear, forming the reserve, ready to support either battalion, also in column, with advanced sharpshooters.

The three columns, gradually advancing, were at a given signal to concentrate on Rebecchetto, and, entering the main street, which runs from west to east, to endeavour to cut off the enemy's retreat.

While General de la Motterouge was carrying out these manoeuvres with the Algerian Riflemen, I myself took the requisite steps to bring up the other regiments of his division. The 45th of the Line, second regiment of the first brigade, received the order to follow the track of the Algerian Riflemen.

About two o'clock General de la Motterouge advanced with his three battalions on Rebecchetto, followed by a battery of the general reserve of the army, directed by General Auger in person. The columns of Algerian riflemen, urged on by the voice of General de la Motterouge, and by their Colonel, advanced on Rebecchetto without firing. They were received by a heavy fire of musketry from the Austrians, whereupon they charged with the bayonet. In ten minutes they had cleared the village of the enemy. At the outlet of the village they brought their guns into play, and fired some twelve rounds of grape, which had no effect in stopping the ardour of our men. Our guns opened in reply with such success that the enemy was obliged to run for it. The riflemen followed them to within two kilometres beyond Rebecchetto, and killed a great number. General Auger, by making his battery take up four different positions, happily selected, did them great damage. In one of these positions General Auger, fancying he perceived an Austrian gun in the high corn that had some difficulty in following the retreat of the others, galloped up to it and took possession of it. Near the gun he found the officer in charge cut in two by a cannon-shot.

While this was taking place at Rebecchetto a column of Austrian cavalry appeared on our left, coming from Castano. I advanced a battalion of the 65th and two field-pieces against it. Two shots sufficed to make it retreat.

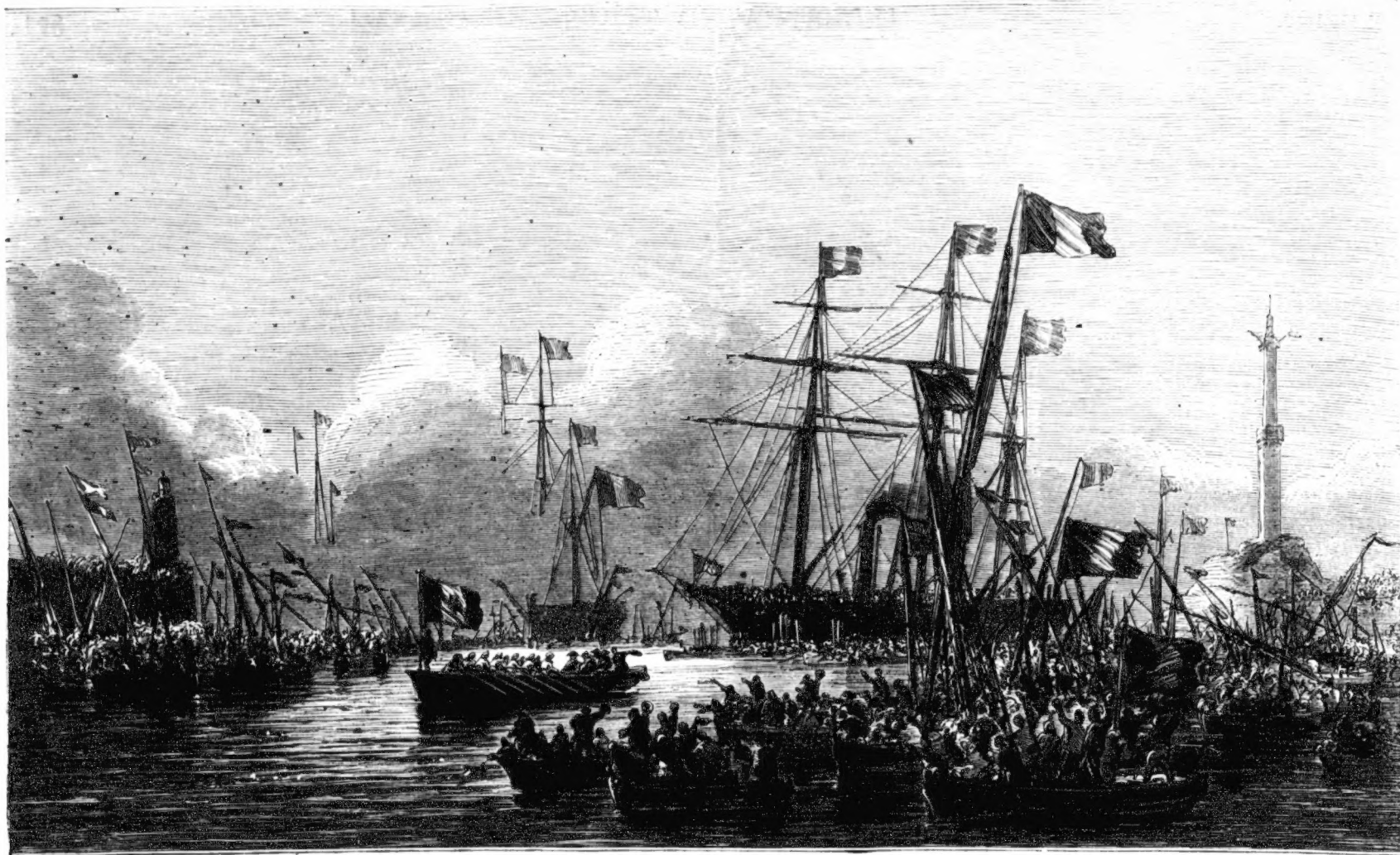
The enemy has suffered considerably. The field of battle is covered with dead and arms of all sorts. We have not made many prisoners, which is explained by the nature of the ground upon which we fought.

On our side we lost one Captain killed (Captain Vannschout), four officers wounded, one a Colonel of the staff (M. de Laveaucoupet), seven soldiers killed, and thirty-eight wounded, amongst whom four, I am told, are Voltigeurs of the Garde, whose sharpshooters were engaged with the enemy in the rear of Rebecchetto.

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR ON THE WAR.

THE *Independence* of Brussels publishes an analysis of an important circular which Prince Gortschakoff, Foreign Minister of Russia, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the Emperor at the several Courts of Germany. The Prince strongly recommends a policy of non-intervention as to this Italian war; and in very explicit terms denies the right of the Germanic Confederation to interfere in the war which Austria has commenced respecting one of her non-Germanic possessions. He appeals to the treaties by which the Confederation is constituted, and declares that, if Germany goes to the aid of Austria in this war, the political equilibrium resulting from these treaties will be destroyed. The circular is described as of considerable length, firm in its tone, and remarkably clear, as Russian circulars are wont to be.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF TWENTY-THREE LIVES.—The ship *Lady Hood*, 850 tons burden, homeward-bound from Rangoon to Liverpool, was lost on the 20th of April, near the mouth of the Kroome River, in the neighbourhood of Good Klopee, and all hands save three perished. The ship, it appears, was laden with rice. She left Rangoon on the 24th of February, her crew numbering twenty-six. The captain had on board his wife and child. About the 18th of April they sighted land, when they stood off and soon lost sight of it. The next day it came on to blow a heavy gale, with hazy, thick weather, which continued the following day, when, about four a.m., the captain discovered he was fast driving on to a lee shore. All hands were called to wear ship, but she refused, and about five o'clock the ship struck the rocks and became a wreck. Three of the crew succeeded in reaching the rocks in safety, although they were much bruised and injured.



ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT GENOA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY MOREL PATIO.)

THE EMPEROR AT GENOA.

WHEN the Emperor landed at Genoa the whole city came out to welcome him. Banners were suspended from every window, and every vessel in the harbour was decorated with innumerable flags. The Arsenal presented a brilliant sight. The Imperial Guard were in full procession, lining the edge of the water as well as the battlements with their tall fur caps. The landing-place was held by the Genoese Militia, beyond whom were crowds of ladies standing on chairs, and apparently vying with each other in the splendour of their toilet, their bouquets, and their parasols. The moment the Emperor set his

foot on shore, the various churches sent forth from their towers a merry peal, and salutes were fired from a hundred guns. No Monarch could have received a more complete ovation than did the Emperor at Genoa. When he landed he stepped upon the choicest flowers flung upon his path by the ladies of the city. Bouquets were thrown from the windows at every step. On reaching his quarters he addressed the troops. He told them he had come to lead them to glory and promotion, and that every step they would make would remind them of the great and glorious victories of the Army of Italy. "We come," said he, "to rescue a people from oppression. Do your duty nobly and well. France expects much from you." The people of

course were much impressed with the Emperor's way of addressing his soldiers; and when, later in the day, he strolled into the faubourgs, accompanied only by one or two of his Generals, the working people gathered about him with much interest. He had a kind word for the old, a joke for the young, and alms for the poor, and patiently listened to a long story from an old man who had served in the Great Army of Italy. Petitions were presented to him, and at last the crowd became so excited that they cheered, danced, and clapped their hands with an eagerness at which the Emperor was evidently highly gratified. There can be no doubt that these little scenes, in which the Emperor so much excels, tend greatly to make him popular at home.



THE EMPEROR VISITING THE SUBURBS OF GENOA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. LABROSSE.)



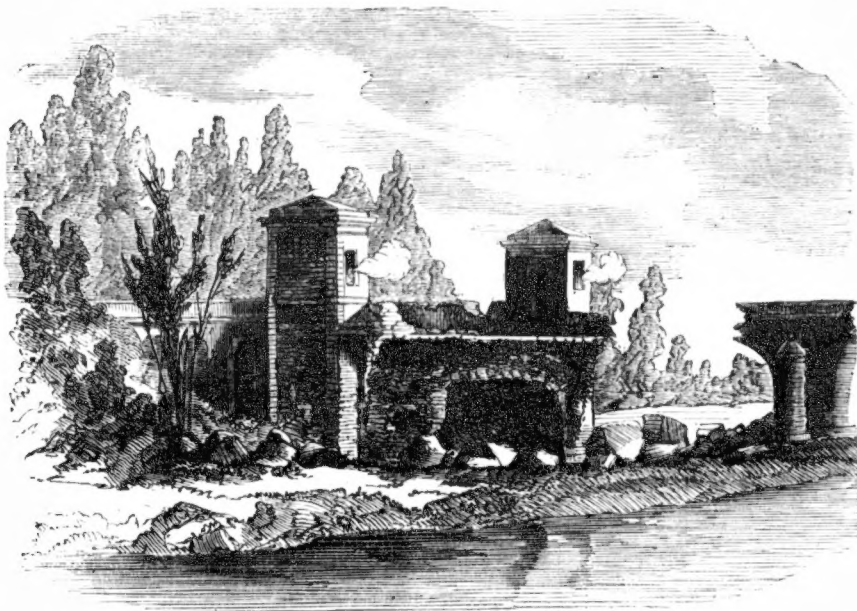
VIEW OF VALENZA.

VALENZA.

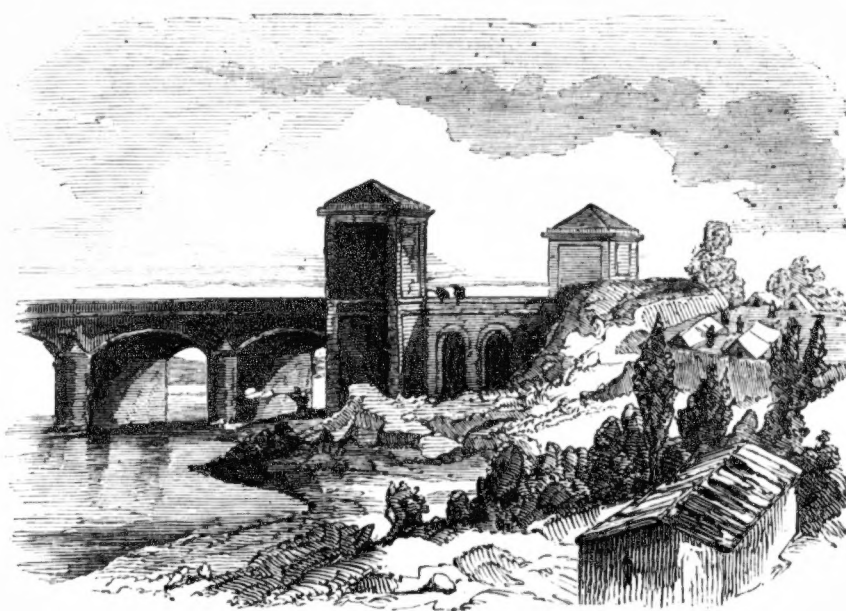
VALENZA is a small town about seven miles north of Alessandria, with a population of about 9000. It is inclosed by walls, pierced by four gates, and is chiefly remarkable for the manufacture of very fine

woollen cloth, leather, and soap. The country around is very productive; and from its immediate vicinity large quantities of forage and corn have been supplied to the allied armies. The town is well laid out, and is clean and healthy; but the suburbs consist merely of huts inter-

sected with ditches which receive the drainage of the town. This is turned to a profitable account by the farmers, who use it to manure the land. Many of the people have left the city and encamped themselves with their valuables without the walls, "evidently under the impression,"



END OF BRIDGE OCCUPIED BY THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCED POSTS.



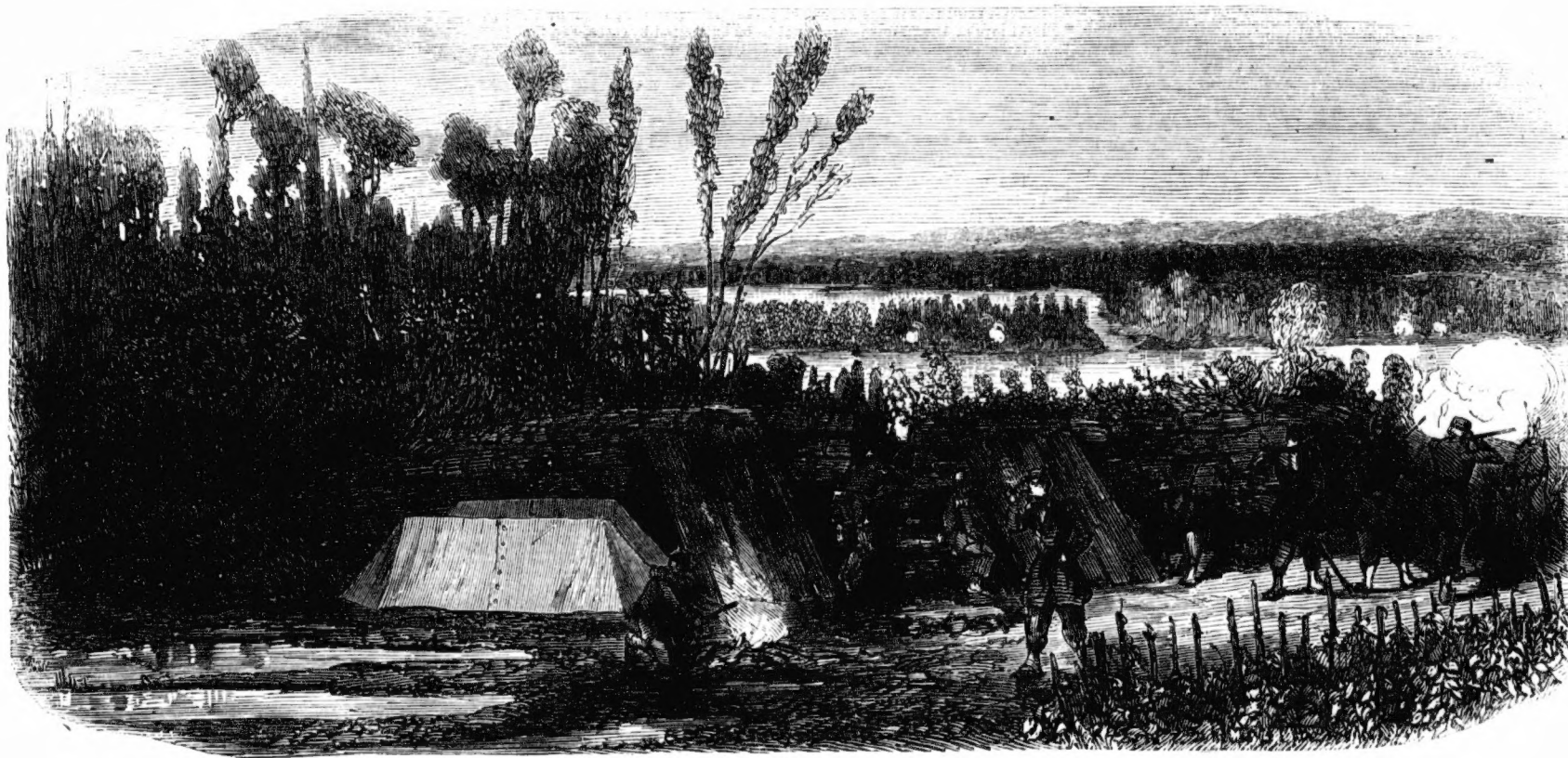
END OF BRIDGE OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH FORCES.

RAILWAY BRIDGE AT VALENZA.—(FROM SKETCHES BY M. DURAND BRAGER.)

says our correspondent, "that the Austrians on the opposite side of the Po have determined to storm the place. All the public buildings are converted into barracks, and the churches into stables and stores. For

some distance along the banks of the river, on each side of the Mortara railway bridge, ambuscades have been thrown up by the French, who keep up a continual fire of musketry upon the enemy established on

the opposite side." Valenza is, or lately was, the head-quarters of General Renaud's division, composed almost entirely of men who have seen desperate fighting in Algeria.



AMBUSCADE OF FRENCH TROOPS ON THE BANKS OF THE PO, AT VALENZA.

THE BATTLES OF PALESTRO.

THE engagements with which the Sardinians began their movement in advance on May the 30th and 31st are thus described by a correspondent of the *Times*:—

In proportion as the Austrians began their retrograde movement from the Dora, in sight of which their outposts and patrols had been at one time, the Sardinian army occupied the positions which they had quitted. At the Sesia, a considerable river which runs at almost right angles into the Po by Frassineto, the Austrians took up a position, and fortified themselves on all the most accessible points, as if determined to make a resistance on that line. This line, although by no means one of those impregnable positions in which a small number of men can arrest the progress of armies, offers nevertheless, like all the rivers which run into the Po, considerable advantages to the defenders. Like all the rivers in Upper Italy, it runs in a broad bed, intersected by little islands and shoals, while its borders are thickly planted with trees, which afford considerable shelter.

At Vercelli the high road to Novara and another to Mortara cross the Sesia, as well as the railway both to the lakes and to Lombardy. The bridge at Vercelli thus opens the high road of communication to both countries, and is, therefore, of no small importance to both parties in a country so intersected by dykes and ditches, necessary for irrigation, as the plains of Upper Italy.

The Austrians, when they retired from Vercelli, destroyed the only bridge which served both for the high road and the railway, one side being reserved for the former and the other for the latter. The great variations in the height of the river, in consequence of the late rains, for some time foiled their efforts, as their mines were twice under water, but, the river having again subsided with the same rapidity as it had risen, they effected their purpose at last, and blew up the two middle arches, thus breaking off the most important line of communication with Novara and the Lombelina.

About ten days before the Division Cialdini was ordered to effect a passage, and establish itself on the other side. The movement was successful, and the division entered Borgo Vercelli, the first village of any importance on the other side, about two miles from the Sesia, on the high road to Novara. Ever since then the division stopped there without being in the least disturbed by the Austrians, who were posted in the neighbouring villages.

The 30th of May, the anniversary of the victory of the Sardinians at Goito, in 1847, was chosen to dislodge them from their positions on the road to Mortara. From the high road to Novara two main roads branch off to the right at the distance of about a mile from each other, the first a little beyond the village of Molino, and the second from the village of Borgo Vercelli. Both of these run almost parallel to each other in a south-easterly direction until they unite at Robbio, about ten miles from their starting-point. About two miles from this latter, and at about the same height, are the two villages of Palestro and Vinzaglio, which were occupied and barricaded by the Austrian *avant garde*, consisting of 1500 men in each village and half a battery.

As at the passage of the Sesia, the King himself superintended the movement by which the Austrians were driven from their position. The Division Cialdini was divided, and one column advanced towards Palestro while the other simultaneously moved towards Vinzaglio.

When the right column approached Palestro a section of artillery of the 16th battery was advanced, and began to shell the place, while a battalion of Bersaglieri (I believe the 10th), and a battalion of the 15th of the Line, were sent to the right by one of the byways and across the fields, to try and penetrate towards the left of the village. Almost at the same time this column was coming to the first houses the artillery had shaken the defenders of the front line. As soon as this was observed another battalion of the 15th Line advanced au pas de charge, and this double movement was sufficient to clear the place of the Austrians, who retired behind the churchyard beyond the village, which occupies a considerable space of ground, and is surrounded by a high wall. They placed at the same time several guns on the main road beyond the village, and on the same line with the churchyard, in order to use them against the Sardinians, should they attempt to debouch from the village. The church is about the middle of the town, on the high road, which makes a bend just at that place, so that, as soon as the Austrians were driven out of the village, the troops were quite protected from the guns which the enemy had placed on the high road beyond it. In order to silence these guns a section of position-guns was brought up just at the corner of the church; but the Austrians seem to have had their range, for in a moment the position-guns were dismounted. Nothing daunted by this, another section of the 16th battery was brought up immediately, which soon silenced the enemy's fire. As soon as this was done the Austrians retreated, and the Piedmontese were in possession of the village and a considerable number of prisoners.

The village of Vinzaglio, although even more formidable by its position and more calculated for defence, offered less resistance, and was likewise taken at the point of the bayonet, very little powder being wasted for the purpose. The Austrians evacuated Vinzaglio some time before they were driven out of Palestro, for the Piedmontese had scarcely succeeded in dislodging the Austrians from the churchyard, when, on the byroad which leads from Vinzaglio to Palestro, two Austrian guns, with their escort, came towards the latter village. Probably they thought that Palestro was still held by their companions, whom they wished to rejoin. As soon as the two guns were perceived on the road a detachment was sent from Palestro to take them, which was effected without any difficulty, as the drivers cut the traces and left the guns to their fate. They were sent the same evening to Vercelli.

The Division Cialdini took up its position in the village for that evening. The same evening arrived the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, the same which was in the Crimea during the Russian war. This regiment has been attached by the Emperor to the King of Sardinia.

Thus ended the anniversary of the battle of Goito. The next morning, about nine o'clock, the Austrians were seen advancing in force, seemingly to retake the position of Palestro, which they had lost the day before. Although the campanile tower of the village is tolerably high, owing to the nature of the country, their approach could not be seen until they were quite close, still less could their plan be discovered. The country beyond the village is mostly level land, as before it the rice-fields predominate; the ground is less studded with trees in the neighbourhood, consequently more favourable for the formation of a line of battle.

The cannonade of the Austrians against the village had lasted for some time before their real plan became apparent, for all at once a large body of infantry, with two batteries, showed themselves to the Piedmontese right, on the banks of a little canalised stream. It was plain that the intention of the Austrians was nothing more nor less than to cut off from the Sesia the advanced troops of the Piedmontese. As soon as this was perceived, while the main body of the Piedmontese attacked the Austrians from the village, the regiment of Zouaves, which occupied the extreme right, a battalion of the 9th and another of the 18th Piedmontese of the Line, received orders to advance. Animated by a brotherly emulation, this gallant body of men rushed up to the position which the Austrians had taken to their right, and, in spite of a formidable fire of grape-shot which received them, they threw themselves with magnificent dash on the Austrian guns. They had about four hundred yards to cross under the murderous fire of the enemy, which thinned their ranks indeed, but did not abate their ardour, for after the first discharge they took to the bayonet, and their advance was so rapid that the Tyrolean Chasseurs, who were thrown out in skirmishing line before the guns, had no time to retire, but had to rush back pell-mell among the Piedmontese and the Zouaves. Eight guns and a large number of prisoners were the result of this brilliant attack; five of the guns were taken by the Zouaves, and three by the Piedmontese. But the rush was made so simultaneously that it was impossible to say which took either guns. Besides these eight guns, about 800 or 900 prisoners and wounded fell into the hands of the allies. The dead are in proportion.

THE EMPEROR AT ALESSANDRIA.

WITH reference to the Illustration on page 376 of the Emperor Napoleon at Alessandria, we find the following particulars in the letter of our Artist which accompanied the Sketch:—

Since the Emperor's arrival here he has laid aside much of his state, and apparently prefers assuming more the character of a General commanding in a campaign. The other evening I met him, accompanied by Marshal Vaillant, General Clerc, and two or three Aides-de-Camp, walking through the streets of Alessandria, quietly smoking his cigar. Of course the effect on the troops was immense, and it was amusing to hear the admiring remarks the affair gave rise to. Some said, "*Comme, mon Empereur marche bien*," &c.; others, "*Mais il va plus vite que moi avec ses petits jambes*," &c., &c. The fact is, though he does appear weak in the legs, he gets over the ground tolerably quickly, and hardly seems the age he is.

THE ARMY AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The Commissioners for inquiring into the medical and sanitary affairs of the Army having recommended that encouragement be given "for all athletic games, such as fives, cricket, quoits, and singletick for gymnastic exercises, and that the men be employed in different kinds of labour when possible," the War Office authorities announce that they are ready to consider applications from regiments for the supply of the necessary apparatus, for the hire of cricket-grounds, &c.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 103.

SWEARING THE MEMBERS.

ON Tuesday the House assembled, and elected its Speaker. On Wednesday it received the Royal assent to the election, in due form, at the bar of the House of Lords; and on that day, Thursday, Friday, and the following Monday, it employed the whole of its time in swearing its members. The Act of Parliament regulating this matter provides that members must be sworn in a full House, meaning a house of forty members, with the Speaker in the chair. We got on bravely this year with the business of swearing,—much more rapidly than we ever did before, for now there is only one oath to be taken—namely, the oath of allegiance; whereas, heretofore, there were three—to wit, the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. And further, on former occasions the members had two books to sign—the oath-book and the qualification-book; but, as the property qualification was abolished in the last Parliament, members have now only to sign once. The members are sworn in batches of twenty or thirty. Each member has a copy of the oath and a New Testament, and when all are ready the Clerk reads the oath, and all the members in the batch follow him in an audible voice, and then each kisses the book; afterwards he signs the roll, is led up to the chair and introduced to Mr. Speaker by name, shakes him by the hand, and is then a full member.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Members of the Roman Catholic Church have an oath of their own. As the Legislature, haunted by certain historic recollections, does not consider it safe to admit Roman Catholics to the House without strong guarantees that they will not consent to the murder or dethronement of the Queen and the overthrow of the Protestant Church, in their oath, therefore, they are required to renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any other authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any other person whatsoever, &c.; and also that they will never exercise any privilege to which they are or may be entitled to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant Government in the United Kingdom.

JEWS.

Members of the Jewish persuasion, so long excluded by those objectionable words in the oath "on the true faith of a Christian," may now be permitted to omit these words, but this permission must be granted by a formal resolution to that effect, duly proposed and carried; and, as it is obvious that the resolution of one Parliament cannot bind another, the resolution must be renewed at the commencement of every new Parliament. On Monday Baron Rothschild presented himself at the table of the House to be sworn, and, on being offered the oath, he declared that as he is a Jew he could not take it in that form, whereupon the Baron retired, and Lord John Russell arose, and proposed the requisite resolution. As this was a mere formal business, for no one meditated a serious opposition, it was thought that the vote would pass *sub silentio*. But no! Mr. Newdegate was there, and when Mr. Speaker put the question, once more arose to protest, and lift up his testimony in his usual solemn manner, against the proposed unchristianising the House of Commons. No one, however, followed Mr. Newdegate, and the Speaker put the question, and as there were only two "Noes"—Mr. Newdegate's and Mr. Spooner's—he said, "I think the Ayes have it." And, after listening to hear whether there was any objection, he finally declared "The Ayes have it." Afterwards Mr. Newdegate took an objection to this decision, and affirmed that, as he had said "No," Mr. Speaker ought to have called a division. But Mr. Newdegate was wrong; for, if he wished for a division, he should have challenged the decision of Mr. Speaker when he said "I think the Ayes have it," by calling out "No!" again; or, as is more usual on such occasions, "The Noes have it." And, as he failed to do this, he was clearly out of court. This matter being decided, Baron Lionel Rothschild and Baron Meyer, his brother, proceeded to take the oaths, omitting the objectionable words. The mode of admitting the Jews into the House is a very bungling business, and cannot remain unchanged. In the first place, it is unnecessarily offensive, and in the next it involves a constitutional anachronism; for constitutionally every member ought to be able to vote on all questions which come before the House; but it must always happen when the question is put that a number of members are not sworn, and, not being sworn, they cannot vote. On this occasion at least one hundred and fifty were not sworn, and more than fifty were waiting to be sworn, and had to leave the House when the question was put.

WHAT IS THE USE OF THESE OATHS?

Ah! what indeed? And, especially, what is the use of that which the Protestants take? for be it remembered that this is not an oath, like the oath of a jurymen, "well and truly to try, and a true deliverance to make" upon any subject which they may be called upon to consider, but it is merely an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign. Now, surely Englishmen do not require on entering Parliament to be bound by such an oath as this. When there was a Pretender there was some plausibility in exacting such an oath; but now to make men swear solemnly that the crown is "limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body," is worse than a farce. But, bad as this is, the time is not come for change yet. In the opinion of not a few this absurd oath is one of the pillars of the Throne; and if you were to talk of getting rid of it you would have such a row in the rookery that it would be difficult to quell. We are, however, getting on. We have already got rid of two oaths out of three, and the third is doomed to follow. And in a few more years it will dawn into the thickest skull that if the Throne of these realms is supported by the loyal love of the people it needs not to be buttressed by oaths, and that if it be not so supported no oaths will render it secure. To hear some score of English gentlemen jabbering over this oath, with a fogleman at their head, and to see them gravely all at once kissing the morocco covers of their books, is surely one of the absurdest scenes that the eye can rest upon. It is a dead thing this swearing allegiance, and, like all dead things, ought to be quietly got rid of and buried.

SAM SLICK IN PARLIAMENT.

The most notable man that the general election has sent up to Parliament is unquestionably Mr. Justice Haliburton, the Conservative member for Launceston. Mr. Haliburton has lived the greater part of his life in America, but he is not a Yankee, for he is of Scottish extraction, and was born in Nova Scotia. He is about fifty-four years old. In 1842 Mr. Haliburton came to England on a diplomatic business, and on his return to America was made Justice of Nova Scotia. By profession he is a lawyer; but if he had never stepped out of his profession he would never have been known to us, and, in all probability, would never have been a member of Parliament. His fame rests upon the authorship of certain well-known works which he has published under the name of *de plume* of "Sam Slick the Clockmaker of Slickville." Mr. Haliburton made his first appearance in the House last week to be sworn. He is in person tall and portly, rather bald, and the hair that he has is grey. His face is full and somewhat florid, and he wears neither whiskers nor beard; and, on the whole, he appears, to a casual observer at a distance, a commonplace, plodding man, and might be taken for a farmer of the better class, or a respectable tradesman. This was our impression of Mr. Haliburton, alias "Sam Slick," when from the gallery we saw him walk into the House, take his seat on the Ministerial side, and afterwards come up to the table to be sworn; and we said to ourselves, "So, this is the immortal Sam! Well, he is not at all the man that we have imagined. Is it possible there can be so much humour, archness, and wagery in that stolid-looking man?" But, afterwards, we had an opportunity of seeing him closer, and then he looked somewhat different. And when, in the course of conversation, his face lighted up with a smile, we saw at once indications of his peculiar power: his small eyes seemed to twinkle and get closer together, and there was an expression about the mouth full of that archness and roguery which abound in his books. At a distance he seems Mr. Justice

Haliburton, but closer, and when his face was lit up, we could easily imagine him to be Sam Slick. It is said that, when he attended an Oxford Commemoration, and was greeted with cheering from the undergraduates, he threw up to his admirers one of his arch glances and set the whole of the gallery in a roar of laughter. On Tuesday we again saw Mr. Haliburton on the benches of the House, peering through his small eyes into the curious scene before him, and we thought of one of his "Wise Saws": "I'll tell you what, President, seein' 'is beleevin', but it ain't them that stare the most who see the best always." Well, we have at last now got a genuine humorist in the House. We have had wits before, but no humorist—at least not in modern times. Whether Mr. Haliburton will speak, and, if he should, whether he will make an impression, must remain doubtful at present; but there can be no question that he will observe most narrowly, and, perhaps, will give to the world the result of his observations; and therefore we advise members to take care, and—

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
We rede you tent it;
A child's among you taking notes,
And perhaps he'll prent it.

When Sam Slick was an attaché in England he went to the House, and he has given us his notion of some of the speeches which he heard there, which we quote:—"A night or two afore I left town I went to the House of Commons. I ain't so often there. It's stupid work, and more than half the time routine business, and the other half of it is a rehash of old speeches. Twice-laid dishes I can stand—salt fish and corn beef twice laid I can sometimes consoit is as good as when first cooked, but old speeches served over and over again go against the appetite." Hear, hear, Mr. Slick! and we wish you could thoroughly inculcate the members with the notion; for the hashing and rehashing of old speeches and setting them before us as something new is one of the most characteristic faults of our House, and if you can remove this evil or even mitigate it, though you claim to be a Conservative, you will be a great Parliamentary Reformer.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Whilst we write the trumpets are sounding. Her Majesty is entering the Palace. She passes through the Queen's Gallery, between rows of her subjects who, by permission of the Lord Chamberlain, have gathered here. Anon she enters the House of Peers. The Peers of England, in their state robes, and their Peeresses, arrayed in all the varied splendour that art can devise and wealth can furnish, arise to receive her; and, thus surrounded, she takes her seat upon her throne. She waves her hand and Peers and Peeresses sink down into their seats. My Lord High Chamberlain, then, at the bidding of her Majesty, desires the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Commons know it is her Majesty's pleasure they attend her immediately in this House. And soon, in obedience to the summons, Mr. Speaker, arrayed in his state robes, trimmed with gold, followed by the Commons of England, arrayed anyhow, appears at the bar. My Lord Chancellor then, kneeling upon one knee, hands to her Majesty her speech to both Houses, which she immediately delivers in an audible voice, whereupon the Commons retire, and all is over. It is a gorgeous scene this—one blaze of gold and colour—but to our mind it is quite out of character. In the Court of an Eastern Sultan we might expect to see such barbaric splendour, but what does it mean here? More simplicity would be at once more suitable to our institutions, and to the age in which we live—and more effective too—at least so we think.

THE THAMES AGAIN.

The Thames is again emitting that peculiar odour which frightened the House and shortened the Session last year. It is one of the strangest-flavoured stenches that ever assaulted our olfactory nerves. It is not a simple stink, but "a compound of villanous smells." It seems, indeed, to be made up of all the vile odours which have been distilled in Nature's laboratory since the world began. At low tide we do not have it, which fact would seem to prove that it does not come from the mudbanks on the side of the river; neither does it assail us when the tide is at the highest, but at what is called three-quarter tide it begins to rise—marches into the House through every aperture—glides along the vaults—mingles with the atmosphere where the ventilator pumps in to cool us—and soon penetrates into every corner of the Palace. It is curious that it first became perceptible in the tower this year on the very day that the new Parliament assembled. Before that the officials had not perceived it.

Imperial Parliament.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

THE eighteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom—the sixth summoned during the present reign—and the second session of 1859,—was on Tuesday formally inaugurated by her Majesty in person. The attendance both of peers and commoners was exceedingly numerous. The magnificent chamber within which the ceremony took place became full long before the cannon announced the arrival of the Queen. Peers and peeresses thronged the floor and body of the House, while scarcely a vacant seat was to be found in the galleries.

It had been officially announced that the Queen would meet her Parliament in person, and, the day being fine, the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster was lined with people. The Royal procession quitted the Palace about half-past one o'clock, the state carriage of her Majesty being occupied by the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Manchester (Mistress of the Robes), and the Duke of Beaufort, the Master of the Horse. The usual order was observed in the positions and occupants of the other Royal carriages, and the procession reached the Victoria Tower by two o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were in due form and ceremony conducted to the robing-room, and, the robes having been assumed, her Majesty passed on to the throne in the House, preceded by the Earl of Derby carrying the sword of State, the Marquis of Winchester (by hereditary right) bearing the cap of maintenance; next, the Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord President of the Council; and then the Duke of Hamilton, carrying the crown on a cushion; and the Lord Chancellor with the great seal. Her Majesty was led by the Prince Consort; and, when she had ascended the throne, the Premier and the Lord Chancellor took up their positions at the right, and the two Marquises at the left, the Duchess of Manchester and the Countess of Desart standing immediately behind the chair of state. The Prince Consort sat, as usual, to the left of her Majesty; the seat on the right, being appropriated to the Prince of Wales, remained, of course, unoccupied.

Her Majesty having expressed her pleasure that the assembly should be seated, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the Commons to the bar. After an interval of a few minutes the Speaker, in his state robes, with the Usher of the Black Rod on his right, and the Sergeant-at-Arms on his left, appeared at the bar, attended by the leading members of the Government and the Opposition. Then her Majesty proceeded, amidst the most profound attention, to read

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Those endeavours have unhappily failed; and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality; and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honour of my crown to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament.

I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the

King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought fit, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The estimates for the year for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament will be immediately laid before you, together with such supplementary estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have directed a Bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the Commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently manning the Royal Navy; and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which, in the late Parliament, was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and, should you be of opinion that the necessity of giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country will not leave you sufficient time for legislating with due deliberation during the present Session on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next Session your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and progressive improvement at home.

This ceremony over, her Majesty quitted the chamber, the Commons returned to their House, and the business of the Session began.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ADDRESS.

Lord POWIS moved the Address. In doing so he recapitulated the principal topics of the Royal speech, and said it was his opinion that the efforts made by the present Government to preserve the peace of Europe—a peace so essential to the commercial prosperity of this country—would be satisfactory to the nation. The position of this country was one of neutrality, but in order to make its voice respected we must make preparations commensurate with our power. He was glad to see the encouragement which had been given to the formation of rifle clubs by the present Government.

Lord LIFORD seconded the motion.

Lord GRANVILLE, alluding to a passage in the speech dissolving Parliament, considered that the Government had not relied on Providence alone to procure a majority, but had themselves put their shoulder to the wheel. He regretted, however, to see that, in spite of the result of the elections, it was the intention of the Ministry to carry on the Government with a minority. One of the principal errors of the Conservative party was, that it endeavoured to please everybody. This system was not to be abandoned, for her Majesty's Government had asserted that they had no opinion at all on the Reform question, but would be obliged for the guidance of the House of Commons. He condemned the policy of the Government in delaying to bring forward their financial statement—a delay productive of increased expenditure. It gave him pleasure to hear that our foreign relations were in a favourable condition; but he could not help regretting that no effort had been made to induce Russia to co-operate with us to preserve the peace of Europe: that peace had been violated by a great, a disastrous, and an unnecessary war, and it was impossible to foresee whether any good result would spring from it. The question was, had everything been done by the Government to avert war? As far as zeal and good wishes went he doubted not that everything had been done; but had the necessary skill, ability, and determination which would have averted war been shown? At present there was so little information on the subject that no decided opinion could be formed on it. He was glad to observe that it was the intention of the Ministry to maintain our neutrality, but it ought not to be understood that our neutrality would be maintained under any circumstances, as this would only encourage the belligerent Powers to disregard any remonstrances we might address to them. He could hardly conceive any cause which would justify this country in plunging into this war. The subject, however, required greater skill and greater firmness than her Majesty's Government had yet shown. It was not his intention to move any amendment to the Address. The Government had appealed to the country, and the result of that appeal would be declared in the other House. If the vote of the House of Commons was favourable to the Ministry, he said most distinctly for himself and friends that, although they should not abstain from watching the course of public affairs, they would abstain from anything like factious opposition.

Lord MALMESBURY said he would lay before the House all the correspondence relating to the war and to the efforts which had been made by the Government to secure peace. He would not in the absence of papers go further into this matter.

Lord HOWDEN, after an eloquent sketch of French policy in Italy, stated it as his opinion that, if France established herself in Italy, this country would be ultimately drawn into the war. He asked the Government whether they were ready to repeat the denial that no secret treaty or understanding existed now between France and Russia? He had reason to believe that some agreement had been concluded between those two Powers within the last three weeks.

Lord NORMANBY objected to the line of policy pursued by his own side. Thinking that the Government had been deceived in the late negotiations, he unveiled the intrigues of Sardinia and France, and especially of Russia, in extending her influence in the Mediterranean Sea. It was one of the objects of the Treaty of Tilsit, he said, to reject from that sea all those whose territories did not abut on it, and it was the duty of this country to be prepared for any such attempt. Condemning the sympathy which Lord Palmerston had expressed for the Italians, he gave a very lengthy statement of the progress of events in Parma, Tuscany, and Modena since the beginning of the year, and concluded by exhorting the Government to resist any attempt at universal domination.

Lord CARLISLE was glad to observe the unanimity among the leading statesmen to adhere strictly to neutrality. He drew the attention of the House to the strange coalition which had taken place between the Roman Catholics and the Conservative party during the recent elections.

Lord EGLINTON contradicted the reports in the newspapers of some unholy compact existing between himself and Cardinal Wiseman. In the most unequivocal manner he denied that any understanding either before, or during, or after the elections had been come to between the Roman Catholic party and the Irish Government.

Lord BROUGHAM thought that hostilities had been begun without a shadow of pretence, except the false pretence of favouring the cause of liberty. The origin of this war was due to Sardinia. It was an old maxim of a Roman judge, when he could not discover the author of a crime, to ask the question—*Cui bono?* For whose profit? And he wished to apply this test to the present war—Who gains by it? No one was more eager than himself to see the Austrians driven from Italy, but not merely to hand them over from one master to another. Such a course, guaranteed as these provinces were to Austria by treaty, would be nothing but plunder. To disregard such a right to possessions would be contrary to the soundest principles of international law. If Lombardy, however, could be erected into an independent kingdom it would be a positive benefit to Austria by the relief it would afford to her finances. We had no reason to distrust the Emperor of the French, yet, considering his position, we ought to be on our guard. To increase our navy, to establish and stimulate the enrolling of volunteer rifle corps in every part of the country, would be the best means for gaining that object.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH cordially concurred with Lord Brougham, and said that what was wanted in the present crisis was a strong Government. He expressed his conviction that this result had not been gained by the dissolution, and wished that the House of Commons would imitate the example of Mr. Fox, who in 1804 had relinquished his opposition to Mr. Pitt when the emergencies of the time required such a sacrifice.

The Duke of ARGYLL agreed that in the present condition of affairs a strong Government was imperatively necessary. The present Government were not capable of conducting the affairs of the country.

Lord DERBY said that, although the debate had been highly important, it had been of a highly discursive character, for he had not heard any reference to any paragraph in the Royal Speech. He had heard much nonsense of the efforts made by the Government to influence the late elections. In regard to Ireland they had heard the denial of Lord Eglinton, and he for himself denied as strongly that any compact existed between him and Cardinal Wiseman. Proceeding to the charges made in recent speeches by Sir J. Graham, he showed that the increase of the billeting money (supposed to influence the publicans in favour of the Government) was in accordance with the recommendation of a Parliamentary committee

at the beginning of the year—that this very provision was introduced into the Mutiny Bill long before any idea was entertained of a dissolution of Parliament. If he could see any chance of a strong Government he would gladly lay down the responsibility he had assumed; but, considering the state of foreign affairs, he thought it was his duty still to remain at his post. He had accepted office with the intention of appealing to the country in case of a defeat in the House of Commons; and, although he must admit the Government were in a minority, at the same time he was convinced that no Government could be formed so strong and united as the one in office. Admitting that the Opposition had exercised forbearance in foreign affairs, he said he thought their abstention on other subjects had been as much due to their discretion as to their justice or moderation. As regarded the present struggle in Italy, whatever our feelings, we were bound not to give way to them. The war had been undertaken on false pretences, at the instance of Sardinia, and neither on one side nor the other was there any ground for quarrel which might not have been arranged by diplomacy. It was for this country to maintain a strict neutrality. But the position of a neutral was most delicate and difficult, and it would be madness in a statesman, however sincerely desirous for neutrality, not adequately to provide for the defence of the country, as the only neutrality to be respected must be an armed neutrality. He entertained no fear of any proximate invasion, but when he saw the increasing armaments of other nations it became the duty of the Government to place the navy of the country on a strong footing. In the present state of things he believed no demand for the defence of the kingdom would be refused by the House of Commons. If it should be proved that her Majesty's Government did not possess the confidence of the country, he could only say that he should lay down with greater pleasure than he had taken up the responsibility of office. Should, however, as he expected, a contrary decision be arrived at, he hailed with pleasure the promise of Lord Granville that no factious opposition would be offered to the Government of the country.

The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Mr. A. EGBERTON, who, after briefly considering the views and interests of the several States engaged in the war in Italy, hailed the policy of strict neutrality enunciated in her Majesty's Speech, commending, at the same time, the course taken by the Government in strengthening the maritime force of the country. With reference to the threatened amendment, he observed that it must be meant as an attack upon the past or the future policy of the present Administration, and he contended that they had not forfeited by the one a title to confidence in the other.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, who dwelt strongly upon the necessity of keeping up our navy, and of improvements in some of its departments.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON rose to move an amendment to the Address expressing a want of confidence in her Majesty's Ministers, justifying this course by the precedent of 1841, and upon the ground that this question was the real issue which they had put to the country. If this motion was successful, it could not be otherwise than satisfactory to Ministers to be relieved from a position which they could not desire to occupy. He subjected to a severe criticism the principal measures, some of them abortive, proposed by the present Government, and especially condemned the manner in which they had received the sentence of the House upon their Reform Bill, by dissolving the Parliament at a crisis when its advice was so much needed, which he characterised as an act of recklessness. With regard to their foreign policy, it was impossible not to infer from its results that there had been mismanagement in it. He might be told, he said, that this amendment was a party move: he admitted it; but it was not a party move for the political aggrandisement of any individuals. He wished to see power in the hands of the Liberal party, whose differences, he observed, were not of principle, but only of detail. He concluded by reading the terms of his amendment, which represented to her Majesty that the confidence of the House was not reposed in her Majesty's present advisers.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. HANBURY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he found no fault with the course taken by Lord Hartington and his friends, which was a convenient one; but he denied that there was any analogy between the present case and that of 1841. It was of great advantage that it should be known whether the advisers of the Crown possessed the confidence of the House; and it was desirable that the question should be decided without delay. Proceeding to discuss the grounds assigned for the vote of want of confidence, he insisted that the failure of the Government measures in the last Parliament was not a fair ground upon which to rest such a vote in the present. He justified the dissolution, and congratulated Lord Hartington upon his having abstained from repeating certain trash which had, during the recess, been the subject of charges against the Government out of doors. Upon this head Mr. Disraeli spoke in terms of severe reprehension of the allegations made by Sir J. Graham at Carlisle, to which he gave an indignant denial. The supposed compact with the Roman Catholics he utterly repudiated. The manner in which our foreign negotiations had been conducted was another ground for the vote of want of confidence; but he contended that it was neither just nor conformable to the practice of the House to decide this question in the absence of the necessary documents. The last ground for the vote was the failure of the measure of Reform proposed by the Government, and their insufficiency to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform. He compared that measure with the last bill upon this subject introduced by Lord J. Russell, and asked why the present Ministers should be less qualified to deal with it than that noble Lord, whose bill exhibited so many shortcomings, or than Lord Palmerston, who had shrunk from it altogether? Adverting to the two main topics in the Royal Speech, he said, with respect to the first, the Government had endeavoured by all the means in their power to preserve peace, and he was ready to vindicate them on this head. He retained the opinion he had formerly expressed, that the vote at which the House had arrived upon Lord J. Russell's resolution had a serious influence upon the negotiations; but still the representations of the Government, backed by public opinion, had been listened to with respect; they had since adopted the principle of a strict and impartial neutrality, and endeavoured to act in the spirit of that principle. With regard to the other subject, that of Parliamentary Reform, he said at once that it was the opinion of the Government that that great question could not be satisfactorily dealt with during this Session. If that was a fair ground for a censure of the Government, they were ready to meet the issue. At the same time they did not desire to shrink from the responsibility of dealing with the question, which ought not to be monopolised by any person or party; and the present Government were perfectly free to deal with it without being bound or hampered by their proposition in the last Parliament. Treating the question raised by the amendment as really one of personal sufficiency, which he admitted was a fair ground for a vote of want of confidence, he met it upon that ground, and he skillfully seized the opportunity of indulging his vein of sarcasm upon the personal claims of some of those who expected to succeed the present Government. He acknowledged that the area of selection for the public service was limited; but the Conservative party was not a federation of great families, and he hoped that the House would not hastily adopt an amendment which came from a limited and an exclusive party.

Lord BURY, in supporting the amendment, observed that her Majesty's Ministers had by the dissolution of Parliament directly raised the issue of confidence or no confidence in the Administration of Lord Derby, and it was from no factious or improper motive that the earliest opportunity was taken to determine this issue. In the present state of affairs he was not disposed to intrust the conduct of our foreign negotiations to the present Government, the sincerity of whose professions of neutrality he distrusted, and who, in his opinion, had shown a partiality towards Austria.

Mr. MELLOR likewise supported the amendment.

Mr. HUGESSEN, advocating the same side of the question, noticed the singular silence which prevailed on the opposite benches.

Sir C. NAPIER said he did not rise to speak for or against the amendment, but upon the defence of the country. He gave the present Government credit for putting the Navy into a better condition than that in which it had been left by their predecessors, but he insisted that it ought to have been got into a still better state, and he called upon the First Lord of the Admiralty to give certain explanations upon the subject.

Mr. WILSON spoke in support of the amendment, resting his vote, not on the mere question of the dissolution, of which he complained, not only upon English, but upon European grounds; he rested it likewise upon the management of the various departments of the Government, and upon matters clearly connected with the administration of the Government. He proceeded to show what he believed to be the insecure state of the public finances, the vicious administration of those finances, and, lastly, the errors in the foreign policy of the Government. Upon the financial points he entered into details relating to income and expenditure, contending that, while the former had fallen short of the estimates, the latter had exceeded them. Further, he attacked the policy of the Government in relation to the transmarine postal contracts and arrangements. With regard to the question of neutrality, expressions had been used, he said, in the other House by Lord Derby which raised a suspicion of the sincerity of Ministers upon this point.

Mr. DISNEY SKYMON protested against the time of the House being occupied with irrelevant questions, and asked why independent members should be called upon to follow certain leaders of parties, like sheep, and to turn out the Government of Lord Derby without trial? He should vote against the amendment.

Mr. LAING said he had considered the question, as well as Mr. Seymour, upon independent, not upon party, grounds, and had come to a different conclusion. The Government had failed in preserving the peace of Europe,

and he thought that neutrality would be more likely to be maintained by a Liberal Government.

Lord PALMERSTON, referring to the silence of the opposite party, asked how the House could place confidence in those who had no confidence in themselves? It was a most extraordinary spectacle, he observed, that a Government charged in the face of the House with being unworthy of the confidence of Parliament and the country should sit silent under such a charge. Upon every ground—their mistakes in domestic legislation, the errors in their foreign policy, and the course they had pursued in regard to the dissolution—upon all these grounds the House was justified in withholding its confidence from the Government. Their failures in domestic legislation justified the House in refusing to place confidence in them upon that ground, as well as upon the ground of their dissolution of Parliament, which deprived the country of the benefit of its advice in a great crisis. But the Government had evinced much more their incompetency to manage our foreign relations, the course they had pursued having, in his opinion, brought on war. They had manifested an ignorance of the real state of affairs, having believed that the danger of war was imminent on the part of France and Sardinia, and not on that of Austria, whereas the reverse was the fact; otherwise they would have held a different language to Austria, which might have prevented hostilities. The Government, therefore, were not entitled to the confidence of the House in regard to our foreign relations; and in inviting the House to express this want of confidence in such a Government, which existed only upon sufferance, the Liberal party had pursued a straightforward course, and they would have shrunk from their duty had they refused to take it.

On the motion of Mr. Serjeant DEASY, the debate was then adjourned until Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A number of private and railway bills, left over from last Session, including the Charing-cross Railway Bill, were advanced several stages.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Mr. DILLWYN moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to endowed schools.

SIR ALEXANDER BURNES' DESPATCH.

Mr. HADFIELD moved that the returns relating to the East Indies (Cabul and Affghan), presented on the 24th of March, be printed. He said the printing of the returns would set at rest an important question whether the despatches of Sir Alexander Burnes, as laid upon the table some years ago, had been mutilated or not.

On the motion being put, it was agreed to without a division.

SCOTTISH TRIAL BY JURY AMENDMENT.

Mr. DUNLOP moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act of the 17th and 18th Vict., for allowing verdicts on trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland to be received although the jury may not be unanimous.

After some formal business had been disposed of, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ADDRESS.

The Marquis of EXETER, as Lord Steward, brought up the reply of her Majesty to the Address of their Lordships on the occasion of the opening of Parliament.

On the motion of the Earl of DERBY the reply was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the House.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The Earl of SHREWSBURY moved for a copy of the correspondence between the trustees of the National Gallery and the council of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with reference to the opening of the Vernon and Turner Galleries of Pictures at South Kensington on an evening, and also for copies of all letters and memorials on the same subject which may have been received by the said trustees up to the date of their making the return now moved for.—Agreed to.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION.

Sir J. TRELAWNY obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish church-rates.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved an address for a copy of the instructions given to each officer sent by the British Government to the head-quarters of the armies in Italy of Austria, Sardinia, and France, together with any correspondence that has passed between the Government of England and those countries relative to such mission.—Agreed to.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE ROYAL ADDRESS.

The debate was resumed by

Mr. SERJEANT DEASY, who, after some preliminary observations, said that the Government of Lord Derby in Ireland was open to grave objections as regarded patronage, and exclusion of Catholics from juries in particular cases. This had created great bitterness of feeling in Ireland, and excited much distrust in the policy and impartiality of Government. With regard to the foreign policy of the Government, he did not consider it entitled to that praise which was claimed for it by certain politicians; and the predictions of the Government last Session were falsified by the present state of hostilities. He believed that it was highly desirable for the interests, not only of his own country, but of England, that power should pass from the present Government into hands that were more able to wield it with efficiency, and which would enjoy confidence at home and respect abroad.

Colonel DICKSON defended the Government.

Mr. DUFF supported the amendment.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD denied that the Government had any Austrian sympathies. It was the only charge of any moment which had been made against them, and that charge would not have been made had the parties making it read the correspondence which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had that evening laid upon the table of the House. He looked with the fullest confidence to the decision of the House to enable the Government to carry out that feeling of neutrality which it was their intention to adhere to.

Mr. BRIGHT did not think the Government could be held responsible for not having preserved the peace of Europe, for it might have been beyond its power to do so; but the course pursued by the Government was calculated to lead to doubts as to how far they contemplated following up the principle of neutrality. The hon. gentleman alluded to the warlike preparations now going on, which could not be directed against Austria, but which, he said, raised the suspicion that they contemplated war against another Power nearer home; for Austria could not invade England, nor could England invade Austria. It appeared as if they either feared an attack from France, or contemplated the possibility of an attack upon that country; and it was, at all events, calculated to excite jealousy on the part of France. Adverting to the question of Parliamentary Reform, he admitted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had most ably defended his views, but his views were such that, if the Opposition members had left the House, he could not pass his bill even amongst his own supporters. He admitted that the Conservative Government was framed upon a less exclusive basis than had been that of the Whigs; but he believed the latter were aware that they had committed a fatal error, and that in future they would seek the aid of that party whom they had hitherto endeavoured to ignore. For his own part, if a new Government should be formed, he would sit below the gangway and watch its movements as closely as he had ever done those of the Conservatives.

Lord ASHLEY supported the amendment.

Mr. PALK contended that the charges against the Government were vague and frivolous, and the country was tired of the factious spirit in which they originated.

Mr. BAXTER supported the amendment.

Mr. LIDDELL cordially supported the Government, deeming any change at the present time hazardous, and having a wholesome apprehension of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston.

Mr. H. GURNEY thought a change of Government at all times a great inconvenience, and, not seeing any case made out against the present Ministry, he could not support the amendment.

Mr. CROSSLEY supported the amendment.

Mr. SPOONER supported the Government, disbelieving all the rumours circulated respecting its having entered into any understanding with Cardinal Wiseman.

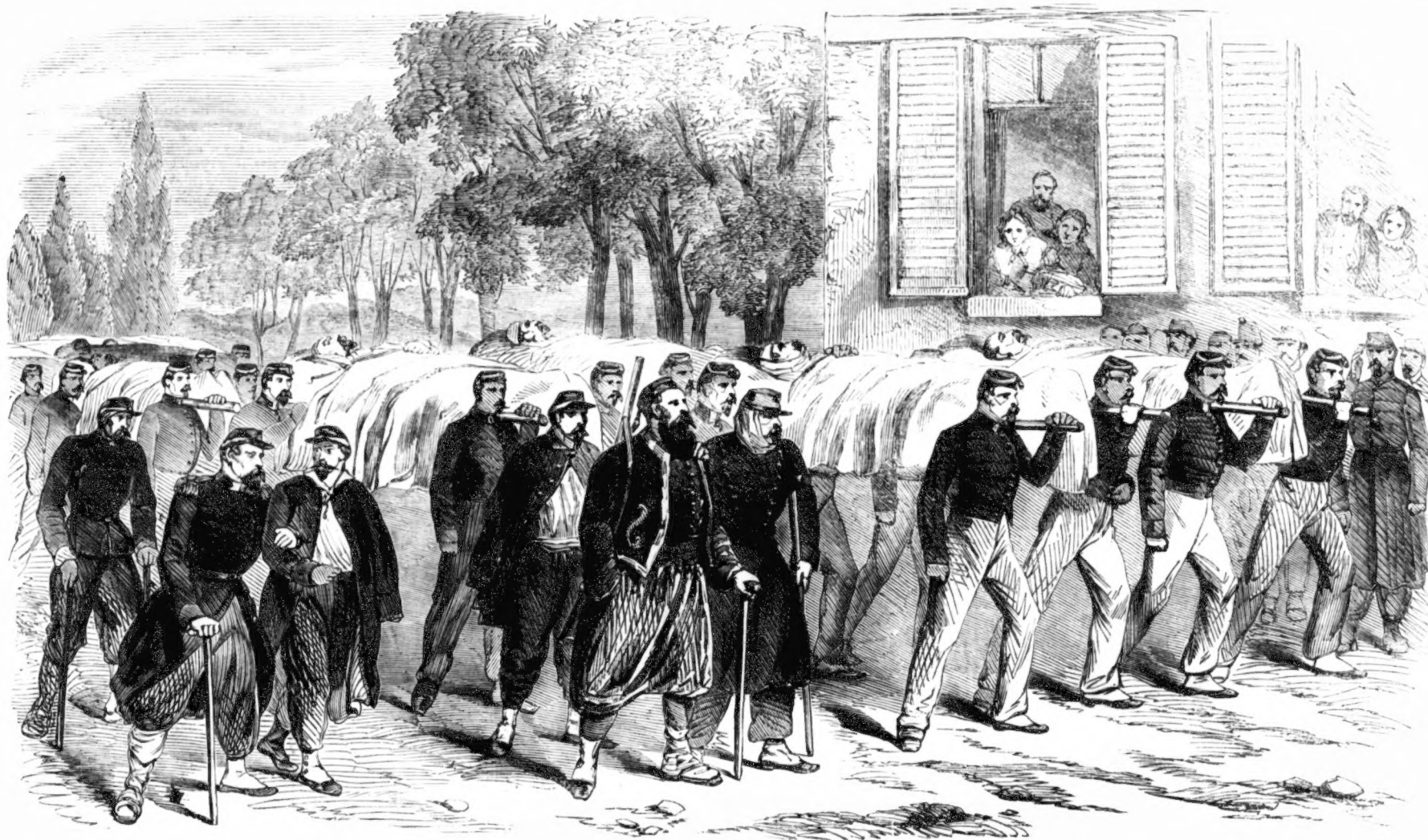
Mr. HORSMAN declared his intention to vote for the amendment.

Mr. KER SEYMOUR supported the Government.

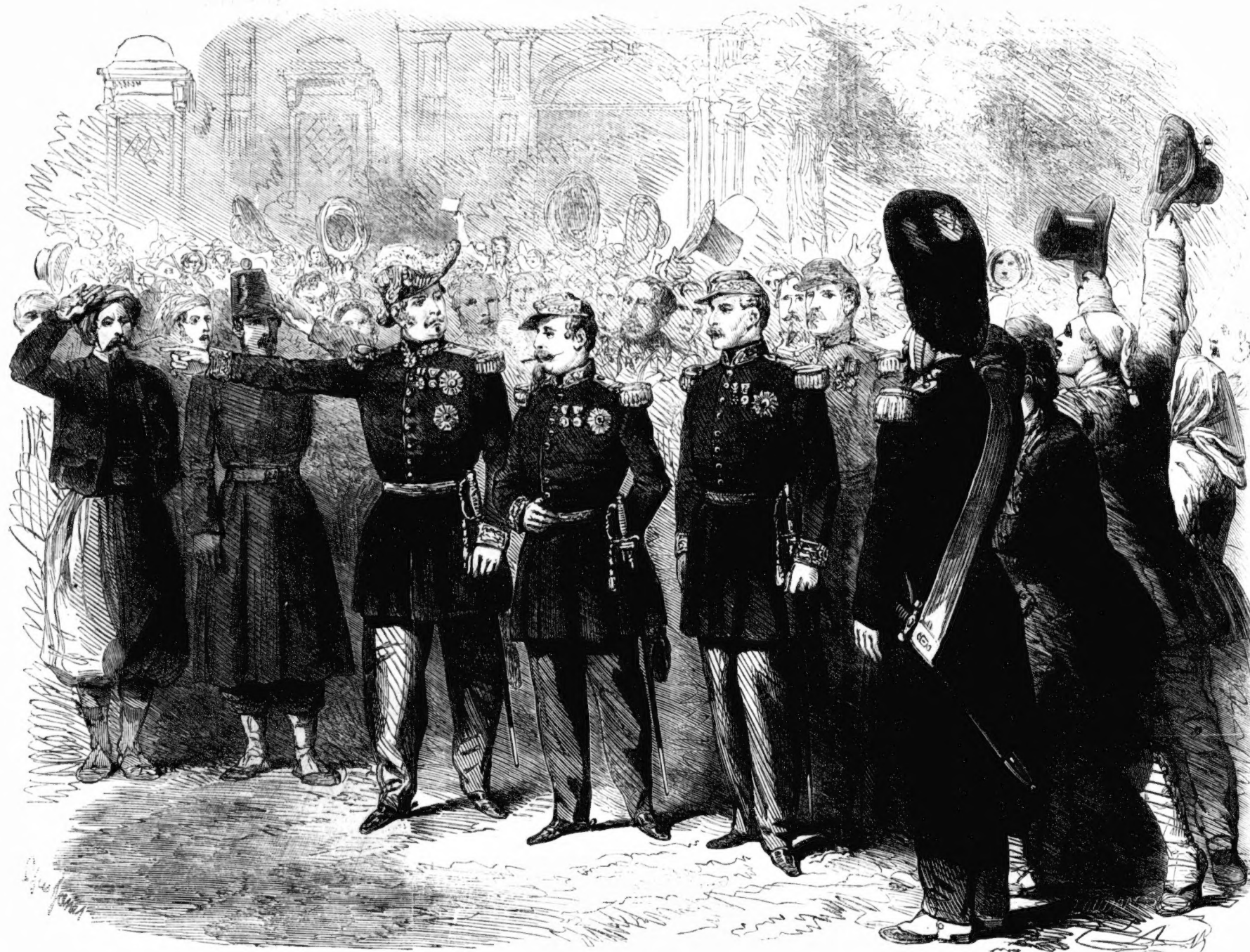
Sir J. GRAHAM defended himself from the charges of misrepresentation which had been made against him, and dealt some heavy sarcasms at the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he regarded as the Red Indian of debate. By the use of the tomahawk he had won his way to his present eminent position, and by the use of the scalpel-knife he now sought to maintain it. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to criticise in a most unfavourable spirit the acts of the Government, which were such as to compel him to vote for the amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said the Government had been maligning by Sir James Graham, and proceeded to reply seriatim to the charges brought on in the course of the debate against the Ministry.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.



BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED AFTER THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—SEE PAGE 371.



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, ACCOMPANIED BY OFFICERS OF HIS STAFF, PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF ALESSANDRIA.—(FROM SKETCHES BY F. VIZETELLY.)



WELCOMING VOLUNTEERS AT GENOA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. MORGAN.)

Literature.

Romance of the Banks; or, Anecdotes, Episodes, and Social History of Military Life. By T. W. J. CONNOLLY, Quartermaster of the Royal Engineers, Author of "The History of the Royal Engineers and Miners." 2 vols. Longman.

Persons who do not come to the reading of these volumes with too much recollection of the excellence of Mr. Connolly's former work will find plenty of satisfactory entertainment; nor, if they can, will they miss instruction too. We predict that professional writers of a small order will find material for working up in Mr. Connolly's anecdotes, and—*don't* acknowledge their obligations. We help them to a hint for a story—"The Broken Heart," in volume I. is something newer than any anecdote in the series:—"Her eyes were warm, her eyes swam in brilliancy, and her lower lip quivered with emotion and anxiety." If the tale in which this occurs had been written with the rude simplicity to which such a touch as that is germane, it would have been very effective. We should fancy that many of the tales are damaged by a literary setting or shaping which is neither fitting nor the other.

From the humorous little stories we take one about a sergeant who

TEN MINUTES SHORT OF BEING DRUNK.

"Captain Locke L—, having one day placed in arrest Sergeant Donnellan for being drunk, reported the circumstance to Major Rice Jones, adding, 'I thought that the sergeant was intoxicated. It was the mildest form in which he could speak of the sergeant's excess, far more than he deserved. I could scarcely see the difference between a bastion and a rope-ladder. My dear captain,' said the major, 'you must not think on such a matter. If you cannot be certain, in God's name give the sergeant the benefit of the doubt. Go now, and try him again.'"

"The captain returned to the guard-room, and, pulling out his watch, told the sergeant to name the hour."

"Donnellan stared at the dial as he would at a sheet of incomprehensible text, and with an interstitial hiccup or two exclaimed, 'Twenty—minutes—seven!'"

"That's very near," whispered the captain to the sergeant-major. "You are only ten minutes out! Release him, then; for, whatever his offence may seem to the contrary, it is evident, militarily speaking, he is drunk!"

"Donnellan could not have stood up at the moment without falling into a fire, if he had been offered a fortune to make the effort."

Laws of Contrast of Colour. By M. E. CHEVREUL, Director of the Dye Works of the Gobelin, &c. &c. Translated from the French by JOHN SPANTON. London: Routledge.

M. CHEVREUL, in seeking to discover the causes of complaints made the quality of certain colours prepared in the dyeing laboratory of the Gobelin, convinced himself that those causes lay, not in the materials, but in the phenomena of the contrast of colours. A single tract will show the direction in which the laws he lays down apply:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"First Fact. When a purchaser has looked a long time at a yellow cloth, and he is then shown an orange, orange red, or scarlet one, he finds that, and judges it to be a dark or crimson red; for, in fact, the retina, affected by the yellow, has a tendency to see violet, and hence all the yellow or orange colour disappears, and the eye sees it as a red, or a red tending to violet."

"Second Fact. If there be presented to a purchaser, one after another, fourteen pieces of a red fabric, he judges the six or seven last to be less beautiful than the first, although they may be all identical. This is the reason of this false judgment? It is, that the eyes which have seen six or eight red pieces in succession are in the same condition as if they had looked steadily for the same length of time at a single red stuff—tending to see the complementary of red, that is green. This tendency necessarily enfeebles the brilliancy of the red of the last pieces. Therefore, if he may not be a sufferer from the fatigued eyes of the customer, after showing him a few red pieces, should present some green ones, to restore the eyes to their normal state. If the view of the green were sufficiently prolonged to pass the normal state, the eyes would acquire a tendency to see red, and then the pieces seen last would appear more beautiful than the rest."

Artists and manufacturers of all sorts will find the book useful, and besides very pleasant, suggestive reading. For instance, in the case, there are lessons in judging of character and conduct. And, on page 173, M. Chevreul discusses the "Real Influence of the Bonnet," thus due to the man who has dared this difficult subject not to disclose his secret; but we may state that several married friends of ours who have purchased M. Chevreul's work have said they wished they had known the "real influence of the bonnet" at an early period of their bachelor life.

A Story of the Life of George Stephenson, Railway Engineer. Abridged by the Author from the Original and Larger Work. By SAMUEL SMILES. With Portrait and Illustrative Woodcuts. London: John Murray.

THIS is a handsome cheap edition of a good book, which has worked for many years to come in stimulating the energies of lesser men in Stephenson. There is just now a tendency to the over-glorification of men in whom the correct and the useful instincts, unembarrassed by growth of fancy or discursiveness of thought, lead to practical success; and, altogether, the beaver faculty is rated too high. But George Stephenson was a genuine person, and our "civilisation," such as this, should not be ungrateful to its ablest ministers.

THE SHREWSBURY CASE.—The "Great Shrewsbury Case," as it is called, that to recover possession of the estates, has, with immense exertions, much creaking of machinery, got itself into working order again, and now occupying the daily attention of the Lord Chief Justice and his adjutors of the Common Pleas, and absorbing the energies of countless lawyers. The Attorney-General on behalf of the plaintiff, the Earl of Shrewsbury, is showing cause why certain things should or should not take place, in long speeches, in which he discusses the pedigrees of people who three hundred years ago, and does other things interesting to lawyers.

STRONG LANGUAGE, RATHER.—Dublin Castle is invulnerable to shame. Creeping things that grow fat in its slime have no tangible responsibility, and care nothing about public opinion. The idea of acting in any way than as interest dictates is held to be preposterous folly. Party plants, whether Tory or Whig, look upon Irish patronage, as administered by Dublin Castle, as a godsend to be enjoyed for their own advantage. And so it always will be while the charnelhouse is maintained. Some diseases are infectious, and the disease of corruption is one of them. Place and purest and healthiest person in Dublin Castle as Lord Lieutenant, and in three months' time he will be covered over with a political leprosy.—*Just Mercury.*

LABOUR AT THE CAPE.—There still exists a great demand for labour in the colony. "The 2000 immigrants (says the Cape Mail) who have arrived for the present scheme have rather increased than satisfied the demand for almost every description of labour, and if an equal number, or twice as many, arrive this year they will find little difficulty in securing good wages for good prospects; for, besides the want of steady and experienced agricultural servants, domestic servants, mechanics, and artisans, we shall require for public works now in progress, or about to be commenced, many hundreds, by-and-by some thousands, of excavators or navvies, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and the innumerable nondescripts that form a part of every busy hive of working men."

INEXORABLE TORTURE.—At Keithsburg, Illinois, a man and his wife being suspected of stealing some money, a mob broke into their dwelling, with intention of executing Lynch law. The man fought like a tiger, but was soon overpowered, and both were carried off into the woods. They were taken to a place where they would not confess the theft and give up the money they would be immediately hanged. As neither one would acknowledge anything, they at once proceeded to accomplish their fiendish purposes. The man was first hung up, and kept there until he was unconscious, and then was taken down and buried in a shallow hole, dug for the purpose, to make his wife believe that he was dead, in the hope of frightening her into confession. But the woman would give them no satisfaction. She was accordingly swung up by the same rope used on her husband, and was kept there until life was nearly extinct. In the meantime the man was taken from his grave, and the lynchers, finding that nothing was to be got out of him, after some difficulty resuscitated them and left them to get home as they could.

THE MEETING OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

A MEETING of the Liberal Members of the House of Commons was held on Monday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, and was attended by 274 gentlemen, representing various sections of that party. The proceedings were opened by

Lord Palmerston, who observed that the issue upon which Government had dissolved Parliament was not the question of Reform, or any other matter of legislation, but simply and solely whether or not they possessed the confidence of the country. He thought that the late election had given a conclusive answer to that question, and that it was the business of the Liberal party to determine whether or not they should accept the challenge which had been given them. He believed it would be the more manly and straightforward course to do so, and he briefly sketched out the terms of the proposed amendment, expressive of a want of confidence in the present Government, which he stated that Lord Hartington and Mr. Hanbury were respectively willing to propose and second, should the meeting deem it advisable for them to do so. In alluding to the war in Italy, his Lordship dwelt on the signal failure which the Government had met with in their endeavours to maintain peace between the contending parties, and said that a Cabinet which had manifestly lost all weight in the Councils of Europe upon so momentous a question as that of peace and war was not fit to be any longer intrusted with the conduct of our foreign relations. He also insisted very strongly on the duty of maintaining a strict neutrality, which he said that the speech of Lord Derby, previous to the outbreak of the war, had tended to impair; and declared that he could not foresee any circumstance which would render the hostile intervention of England necessary.

Lord John Russell next addressed the meeting, and expressed his hearty desire either to co-operate with Lord Palmerston, in the event of that noble Lord being called upon to form an Administration, or to avail himself of his assistance in the event of his being required to conduct the affairs of the country himself. In the event of a Liberal Government being formed, it was essential that the three great sections of that party—the old Whigs, the Peelites, and the advanced Liberals—should each be represented in it.

Mr. Bright spoke of the dissensions which had hitherto existed in the Liberal party, for which he considered himself in some measure responsible, but which he both accounted for and vindicated on the ground that the old members of that party, who had carried the Reform Bill of 1832, had not acted up to the principles which inevitably flowed from that measure, but had made a point of excluding from any share of power all those independent members who, usually sat below the gangway, and who considered that they had duties to perform to their constituents as well as to the nominal leaders of the party to which they belonged. If, however, they were willing to act henceforth on a more comprehensive system, he should have no hesitation in sinking minor differences, and in giving such a Government his most cordial support. He was not quite satisfied, however, with what had fallen from Lord Palmerston on the subject of our foreign relations; and if he thought that peace was more likely to be secured by keeping the present Government in office nothing should induce him to assist in turning them out.

Lord Palmerston explained that, in his opinion, nothing was so conducive to the interests of Europe and the preservation of peace as the maintenance of a strict alliance between England and France.

Mr. Sidney Herbert advocated a decided movement on the part of the Liberal members, and said that, even if unsuccessful, it would do them no harm.

Mr. Roebuck declared that he felt no confidence in the sudden change which had taken place in the relations between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. This country had both commenced and ended the war with Russia at the instigation of France, and he had an absolute want of confidence in Lord Palmerston, who had already forfeited the confidence of the country by truckling to that Power.

After some remarks by Mr. Coningham and Mr. Horsman, the former of whom deprecated any tone of hostility towards France, while the latter questioned the policy of the movement which had been recommended by the leaders of the party, Mr. Ellice impressed upon the meeting the necessity of immediate action, which, he said, was not to be regarded as an act of aggression against the Government, but simply as an acceptance of the challenge which had been given them by Lord Derby.

After some remarks from Mr. M. Milnes and Mr. Lindsay, the meeting separated.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

A SPECIAL Court of Aldermen was held at the Guildhall on Friday week to present Sir John Lawrence with the freedom of the city of London. This meeting was one of a highly interesting kind, rendered all the more so by the univocal character of the address which the City Chamberlain delivered, and the reply of Sir John Lawrence. In the Chamberlain's address we read that Alexander the Great was misnamed "great"—a sentiment which many will highly approve. The Chamberlain, however, appeared to believe that a greater than Alexander stood before him, and he did not fail to commend his "unerring foresight," his "admirable promptness," his "undeniable firmness," and his "untiring energy." Sir John Lawrence was, indeed, described as the "organiser of victory" and the "saviour of India."

Sir John's modest reply was almost wholly taken up with an eulogium on his brother. He said:—

The tribute paid by the Chamberlain to the memory of my brave and lamented brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, was just and true. He was an officer of the highest aspirations, and a man of unbounded benevolence. During a long course of thirty-five years' service in Burma, Afghanistan, the Punjab, and Rajpootana, he maintained the honour of our country and upheld the reputation of our arms. In the concluding scenes of his life, at Lucknow, he, if possible, outdid himself. So long as peace could be maintained it was maintained by his prudence, justice, and conciliation; while at the same time, by his sagacity and foresight, he made arrangements for the security of British interests; and I believe that for him not one of our beleaguered countrymen or countrywomen in Lucknow would have survived. My Lord, I desire to say but little of myself on this occasion. If I was placed in a position of extreme difficulty and danger, I was also fortunate in being surrounded by some of the best, bravest, and ablest men which India could produce. In times of peace we laboured so as to meet times of commotion, difficulty, and danger. We worked to reduce a new country into rule, order, and system. We worked with a view to improve the material prosperity of the people, and endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to engage their sympathies and affections. And thus it was that, by the help of God, when the storm broke out which threatened to overwhelm all India, we were able to withstand its fury and its violence. I have received honours and distinctions from my Sovereign, and I have been received by all classes of my countrymen with the greatest consideration, and I may say, affection. And I hope ere long that some of those distinctions which I have received may fall to the lot of some of those who were my friends and coadjutors in the Punjab.

At the conclusion of his address Sir J. Lawrence shook hands with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen near him, and then retired, the Court rising to a man and standing until he had passed from their sight.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen distributed the Victoria Cross on Wednesday morning within the quadrangle of Buckingham Palace. A detachment of six companies of the Grenadier and Coldstream Regiments of Foot Guards lined three sides of the quadrangle. The band of the Coldstreams was on duty; and the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, and Major-General Peel, Secretary of State for War, attended her Majesty. The following are the names of those who were presented to the Queen to receive the cross:—Commander Young, R.N.; Commander Salmon; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Marshman Havelock; Assistant-Surgeon William Bradshaw, late of the 90th Regiment; Thomas Hancock, late private in the 9th Lancers; Lance-Corporal Boulger, 8th Regiment; Private David Mackay, 93rd Regiment; Major James Leith, late 11th Dragoons; Major Frederick Millar, Royal Artillery; Staff-Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, late of the 90th Regiment; Captain Frederick Aikman, Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant F. Roberts, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Hastings Harrington, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant John Watson, 28th Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Thomas Butler, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. The Queen placed the Victoria Cross, suspended from a red ribbon, on the left breast of each officer and soldier,

LORD ELLENBOROUGH ON THE WAR IN ITALY.

Two public meetings were held in Cheltenham on Thursday week for the purpose of forming a volunteer rifle corps. The Earl of Ellenborough presided at one of these, and spoke as follows:

There could be no one more desirous than himself that we should not be involved in war. But he would tell them this, that neutrality, although it put off war, did not prevent it. On the contrary, it might ultimately bring upon us a war infinitely more dangerous than that in which we refused to engage before. While two great nations were contending against each other, if we engaged in the war, at least we should have one of these nations with us; if we waited till one of these nations was trampled upon and beaten by the other, and had deprived it of strength to contend in the field, and then we were disposed to contend against the conqueror, we should contend alone against a Power which had mastered its forces, against a force disciplined in the field, and therefore to our disadvantage. He knew not that it was necessary for him, if he were to speak at all, to say anything of the nature and character of the present war. But there was one point connected with it about which he hoped they were under no delusion. He trusted they did not suppose it was really a war for the independence of Italy. If he could think it were so, no one would rejoice in its success more than he should. He had been earnestly desirous of seeing a great and really independent State in Italy from the earliest period of his life. He had not the smallest hope of any such result from any interference on the part of France. The object of France was to transfer to herself that supremacy in Italy which had been possessed by Austria since 1814. Austria had held it for defensive purposes; France would hold it for the purposes of offence, and in her hands it would be an important step towards making the Mediterranean a French lake. If they looked back to past times and the wars of the French Revolution, they would see with what gallantry Austria came forward, and what advantage we derived from her actions; and we must not allow ourselves to be diverted from the recollection of past times in dealing with the present. He would not go into another point of great importance—the understanding which evidently existed between Russia and France—an understanding existing between two great military despotic Powers with reference to what their conduct should be in supporting the independence and freedom of Italy. There was reason, he believed, to suspect the purity of the motives of both parties; but this they might observe, while Russia by bringing 150,000 men on the frontiers of Poland, practically paralysed Germany, we, likewise, in the movements of our fleet, were already if not paralysed yet greatly checked and controlled by the presence of a Russian fleet of thirty sail of the line, which had been largely increased since the commencement of this war, for we could not venture to send the whole of our force to the Mediterranean, knowing, if we did, that that fleet might anchor at Spithhead. Yet we were told that Russia had assured the English Government that there was nothing whatever existing between France and herself contrary to our interests; and they accepted that explanation. If the Government was not afraid of an understanding between Russia and France, it the more behoved the people of this country to be afraid, and to take their own course for their deliverance.

THE REMOVAL OF SIR THOMAS PICTON'S REMAINS.

THE REMAINS of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton were on Wednesday removed from the cemetery belonging to the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by eight magnificent horses. It was covered with a rich silver Geneva velvet pall, with the armorial bearings of the General richly emblazoned, and the union jack. The procession was under the direction of the Royal Artillery.

The first carriage contained J. Picton, Esq., the Hon. Colonel Verker, Colonel Bagot, and General Wood. The second contained the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square; Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Brewer. In the third were Mr. Cooper, Mr. Westerton, and Mr. Treherne. Then followed the carriages of Lord Stafford, the Right Hon. Mr. Estcourt, the Home Secretary, Lord Gough, General Sir E. Stovin, Sir Robert Burgoyne, Sir Hew Ross, Sir Robert Gardner, and Sir James Coleman. The procession moved slowly through the principal streets to St. Paul's Cathedral, to the solemn tolling of the bell, and amidst the respectful silence of the spectators.

Some time was taken up in removing the ponderous mass from the gun-carriage and bearing it up the steps on the south side into the cathedral. It was here met by the Very Rev. Dean Milman, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. W. Murray, and several other prebendaries and minor canons, who preceded the body to the crypt, where a vault has been built not far from the tomb of Wellington, the illustrious chief of the noble hero. At this moment the organ began to play the Dead March in "Saul." Followed by the old comrades of the illustrious General, the body was conveyed in the most solemn silence to the tomb, where it was received and lowered into the grave. This having been done, and some of the visitors having taken a "last look" at the remains, the body was covered up, and the cavalcade re-formed.

The carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, immediately following that of the Lord Mayor, headed the cortège.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE following are the terms offered by the Government to the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—

Art. 1. A dividend of eight per cent per annum, to be guaranteed for twenty-five years, upon such portion of a new capital as shall be called up and expended in establishing communication with America, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £600,000; this guarantee to commence when the cable has been successfully laid, and to subsist while it is capable of being worked at the rate of 100 words per hour.

Art. 2. A minimum sum of £20,000 per annum to be paid to the company for Government business during the time the new cable is capable of being efficiently worked as above.

Art. 3. The company to be allowed to expend £20,000 out of the new guaranteed capital in attempts to make the existing cable available for business.

Art. 4. If these attempts are successful, the Government will immediately commence to pay a minimum rent of £14,000 per annum, which rent is to be increased to £20,000 per annum as above, so soon as the new cable is brought into successful working order.

Art. 5. The existing arrangement of the company with the Government of the United States is not to be interfered with.

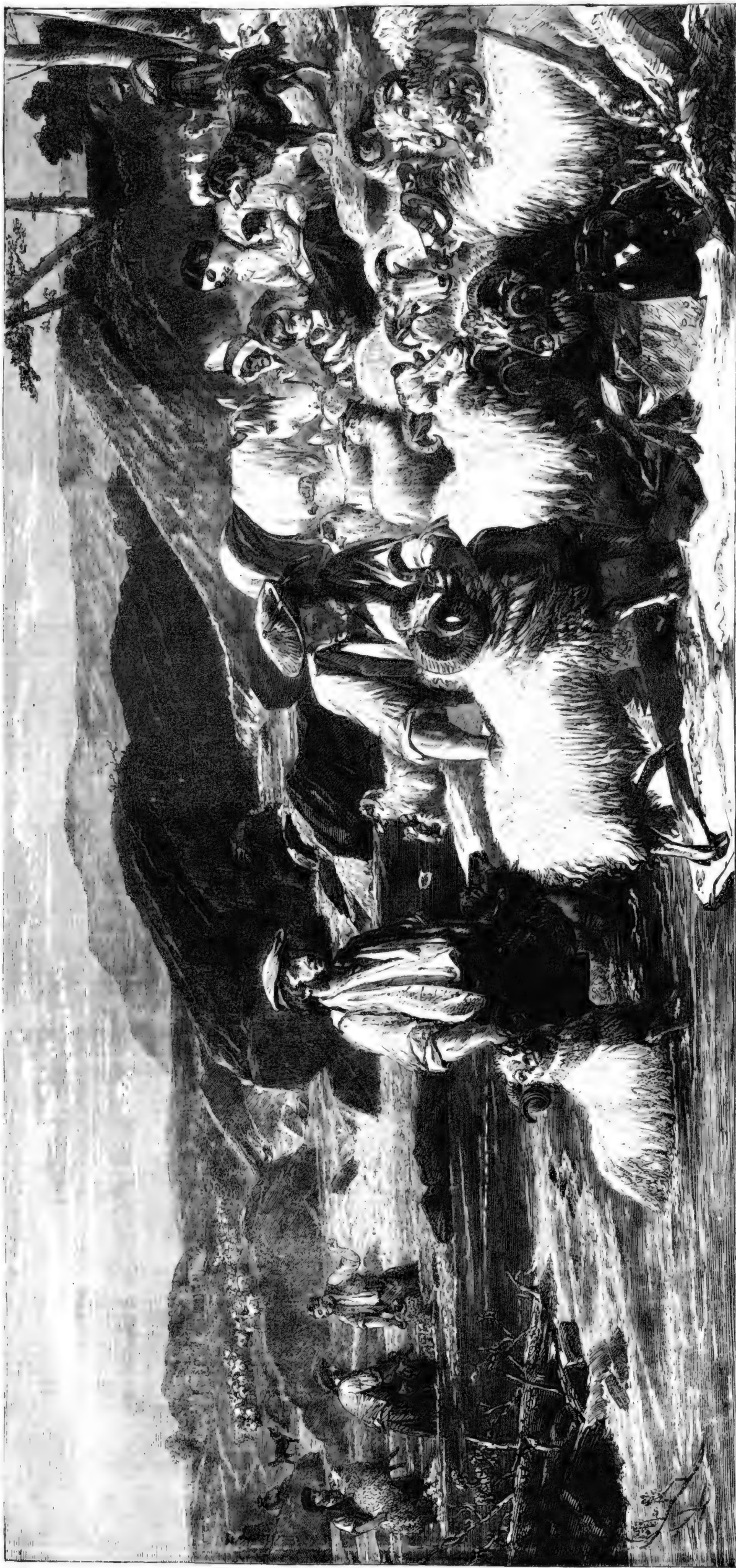
(Under that arrangement the Atlantic Company will be entitled to a minimum rent of 70,000 dols. per annum for the business of the American Government, so soon as the communication is established with Newfoundland.)

Art. 6. The Atlantic Telegraph Company are to transfer to her Majesty's Government that portion of their privileges, under their agreement with the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, whereby they derive the exclusive right of landing on the shores of Newfoundland cables intended to connect Europe with that country; but the Government will not grant to any other company or persons any right of landing cables in Newfoundland so transferred to them, unless the guarantee and contract referred to under articles 1 and 2 shall have proved efficient in raising the requisite capital, nor until by the instrumentality of such capital telegraphic communication shall have been established across the Atlantic; it being understood that, in case of failure either to raise the capital or to submerge the cable with such success as to be enabled to work it at the rate of one hundred words per hour required by Government, the company shall permanently revert to its present position in respect to all its privileges, including its exclusive rights now existing under the agreement with the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company.

These terms fall immeasurably short of what the sanguine expectations of the company led them to expect they would obtain.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN FACTORY AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The factory for the manufacture of Sir William George Armstrong's rifled ordnance at the Elswick Engine Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is now nearly completed, and will shortly be brought into full use. It consists of five buildings, or "shops," and of these the largest is already finished. This shop was commenced in July last year, and is 312 feet in length. It is entirely devoted to blacksmiths' work, and will be fitted with enormous furnaces and forge-hammers for welding the coils of which the body of the gun is composed. The magnitude of these is such that one of the anvil-blocks recently cast for this shop weighed no less than 2½ tons. Of the four smaller shops two are for the manufacture of the machinery in connection with the mechanical part of the gun: one is expressly for making the shot and shell, and the fourth is a "fitting-shop." Several other buildings in connection with the ordnance works are about to be commenced. The work of casting has already begun, and a 70-pounder gun was turned out last week. When the whole of the shops are completed the factory will turn out guns of various sizes at the rate of four per week. Great strictness is to be exercised as regards the men employed at the works. Each is to have assigned to him his own position, and beyond it he is not to be allowed to advance.

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—The accounts from the gold regions of British Columbia state that the yield to each individual miner surpasses anything attained either in Australia or California. Although labour of all kinds and the transport of provisions render food and every other necessary of life attainable only by the most profuse outlay, the miners seem to make no difficulty on that score. A tract of "black sand" has been found which is alleged to give £1400 per ton.



SHEEPWASHING IN THE HIGHLANDS.—FROM A PICTURE BY P. ANSDRELL, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

of observation as its fellow-sufferer, the figures being larger and the effects broader.

Still, if a picture had feelings, as we see it can have enemies, we might congratulate the committee on having made this one as uncomfortable as their hearts could desire. Our readers will be enabled to judge better of its character and subject, if not of its finer qualities, from the engraved copy it we publish this week, than from any eye-straining study of the original as it is at present placed. By the way, we are almost tempted to cavil at Mr. Ansdrell's persistent fondness for Scotch Highland subjects;—not that his treatment of them is ever anything but excellent, but he has shown himself in his Spanish pictures so capable of cultivating new ground that we regret to see such a painter addicted, as it were, with pictorial home-sickness. What say you to the camels of Algeria, Mr. Ansdrell, or the buffaloes of the Campagna (as soon as Imperial clemency will make it safe travelling in those parts)? You would find rare sport for your brush among those noble animals. Or if, as the advertisements say, you have "an objection to travel," there is not a country full of bucolic charms unexplored, even more accessible than the well-trodden ground of the Scottish Highlands—a country sometimes talked about in the outer world by the name of England? There are good "Art Diggings," suitable to your peculiar energies, to be found in the wilds of that neglected land. Has it ever occurred to you, sir, that we have no man living who can, or will, truthfully paint us an English farm? and that if you would take the trouble to look up that kind of subject, you would be able to produce from our inland parks, woodlands, cornfields, farmyards, and harvest homes, results at least equal to those which your friend Mr. Hook has of late so surprisingly extracted from the cliffs waves and towering flocks of our south-western coast? It is at least worth

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(FIFTH NOTICE.)

Mr. ANSDRELL exhibited only two paintings, and, observing the treatment he has received at the hands of the arch enemy, the hanging committee, we feel tempted to advise him not to exhibit another until the present constitution of the Royal Academy shall have been demolished and a healthier edifice erected on its ruins. It is positively scandalous to see an evidently careful picture by this accomplished and deservedly popular artist (508, "The Highland Toller"), a canvas of moderate dimensions, and crowded with minute studies of animal life demanding the closest inspection, hung far away out of sight, above Mr. Lee's monstrous and unsightly dab of blue foil waves, called by courtesy, or in irony, "The Bay of Biscay" (511). We confess ourselves unable to criticise Mr. Ansdrell's picture, for the very good reason that we cannot see it. We wish we could say the same of Mr. Lee's production, which occupies so immoderate a space "on the line" beneath it. Mr. F. R. Lee (R.A.) appears to have founded his notions of marine painting on the obsolete school of Wapping or Leadenhall-street artists in miniature, of a date ere the British tar had been made acquainted with the economic marvels of the photograph! The backgrounds of those painters, it will be remembered, usually consisted of waves "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue"—in fact, of pure, undiluted Prussian water-colour. This school, which we had believed wholly extinct, seems yet likely to endure, by one representative at least, so long as Mr. Lee shall continue to occupy his chair in the Royal Academy. Mr. Ansdrell has another picture—hung at the same elevation as "The Toller"—only in a more inconvenient corner. "Sheepwashing in the

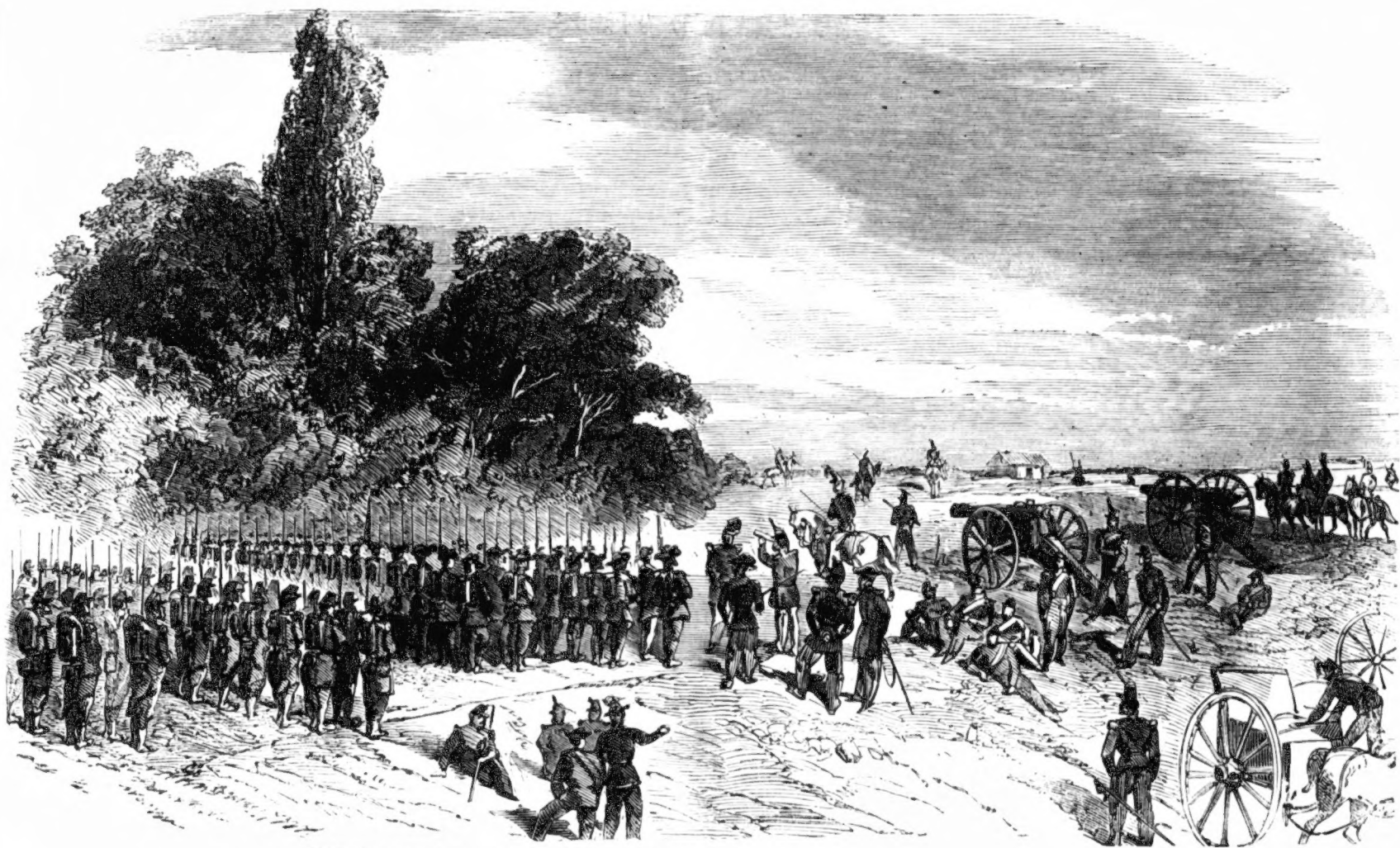
There is a very remarkable picture in the Exhibition, by a very young painter, named Holiday, called "The Burgesses of Calais" (480). The intrinsic merit of this work is established by the fact that it has attracted the attention of almost every art-critic of importance who has this year written upon the Academy. Most of the notices have been favourable, some enthusiastic, but many qualified by terms of disparagement. The praise has been awarded chiefly to the beauty of the artist's manipulation, and, in a lesser degree, to his strong poetical feeling and undeniably fine sense of colour. The blame has been on the score of plagiarism. Mr. Holiday has copied Millais, it is said. He has done so, undoubtedly; and this knowledge would destroy our sympathy with his work had we not accidental means of knowing that the painter is a mere boy. What would be a hopeless fault in Mr. Holiday five years hence is now a merit. No great man ever commenced life except by imitating an illustrious model. But it is only Mr. Millais principle that the young artist has copied; he has imitated no single picture. Mr. Holiday has looked at Nature through Mr. Millais' spectacles, and a very successful view he has taken of her phenomena through that successful medium. He has, at any rate, seen a beautiful heap of rich crimson velvet; a sweet, though rather inanimate, female face; and, better than all, a bright, crisp, sunny glimpse of coast scenery through an open window—which Mr. Millais himself might be proud of having painted.

"Barley Harvest" (390), by Mr. H. C. Waite, seems to us the best casual visitor; it is so light and unobtrusive. It represents a barley-field backed by an immense range of wooded hill ground. The rippling effect of the autumn sun upon the tops of the distant trees is the grand triumph of the work. We cannot help thinking Mr. Waite would have improved of all work, however, has pictures had been considered for some solution

device for strengthening his foreground, in order to "throw back" his beautiful woodland panorama more obviously into its place. Something seems wanted to arrest the eye at once. The attention once gained, there is no possibility of leaving the picture till the whole of its singular beauties have been explored.

We regret that a great favourite of ours, Mr. D. W. Deane, has been so negligently in his contributions this year as to give us the opportunity of praising him for only a single picture. This is called "The New Ballad—Scene in Brittany" (306). The subject is simple, as is usual with this artist's selections—two bonny Breton peasant-girls, one of whom is reading a ballad, obviously of a humorous character, to the other. The keen, attentive enjoyment of the listener is admirably expressed. The painting is beautifully soft and easy, and the colouring full of that peachy, rosy glow which has justly earned for the painter the name of "the English Diaz." It would be no inadequate compliment to Monsieur Diaz to christen him "the French Deane."

We must now bring our final notice to a close. We regret to have omitted mention of many laudable works, but our space is necessarily limited. We promised in our first article to return to the subject of Mr. Millais' great picture, "The Vale of Rest." This promise we felt due to the impressive and really overwhelming greatness of a picture the detailed merits of which we felt it impossible to explain and comprehend in one, two, or half a dozen visits. We have returned to its contemplation frequently since, and believe it entitled to all and more than the praise that has been awarded to it. Mr. Millais, however, requires no partisan's advocacy on the present occasion. A triumphant verdict in his favour, on this charge, has been returned by a jury of his equals. A possible candidate for the prize, having been most judiciously rejected, and the prize awarded to Mr. Millais.



HALT OF A PIEDMONTESE RECONNOITRING PARTY AT VERCELLI.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. DURAND BRAGER.)

been set at liberty, with injunctions from the Court to be careful and put crosses on his Catholic Church tombstones for the future. This moderate omission appears to have been the extent of his guilt. His nuns turn out to be real, probable, breathing women, after all! His grass is good, honest, wet grass—enough to give you the rheumatism if you walk through a furlong of it. The lemon-and-violet tinted sky is admitted, even by the opposition, to be God's real twilight. But can you deny this sin? Has not Mr. Millais been guilty of painting a supposititious convent burial-ground from models found in a Calvinistic Perthshire kirkyard? Well! For our part, if they would acquit us of stealing Master Shallow's deer, we would walk about proudly under the imputation of having merely kissed his keeper's pretty daughter. The enemies of Mr. Millais had better

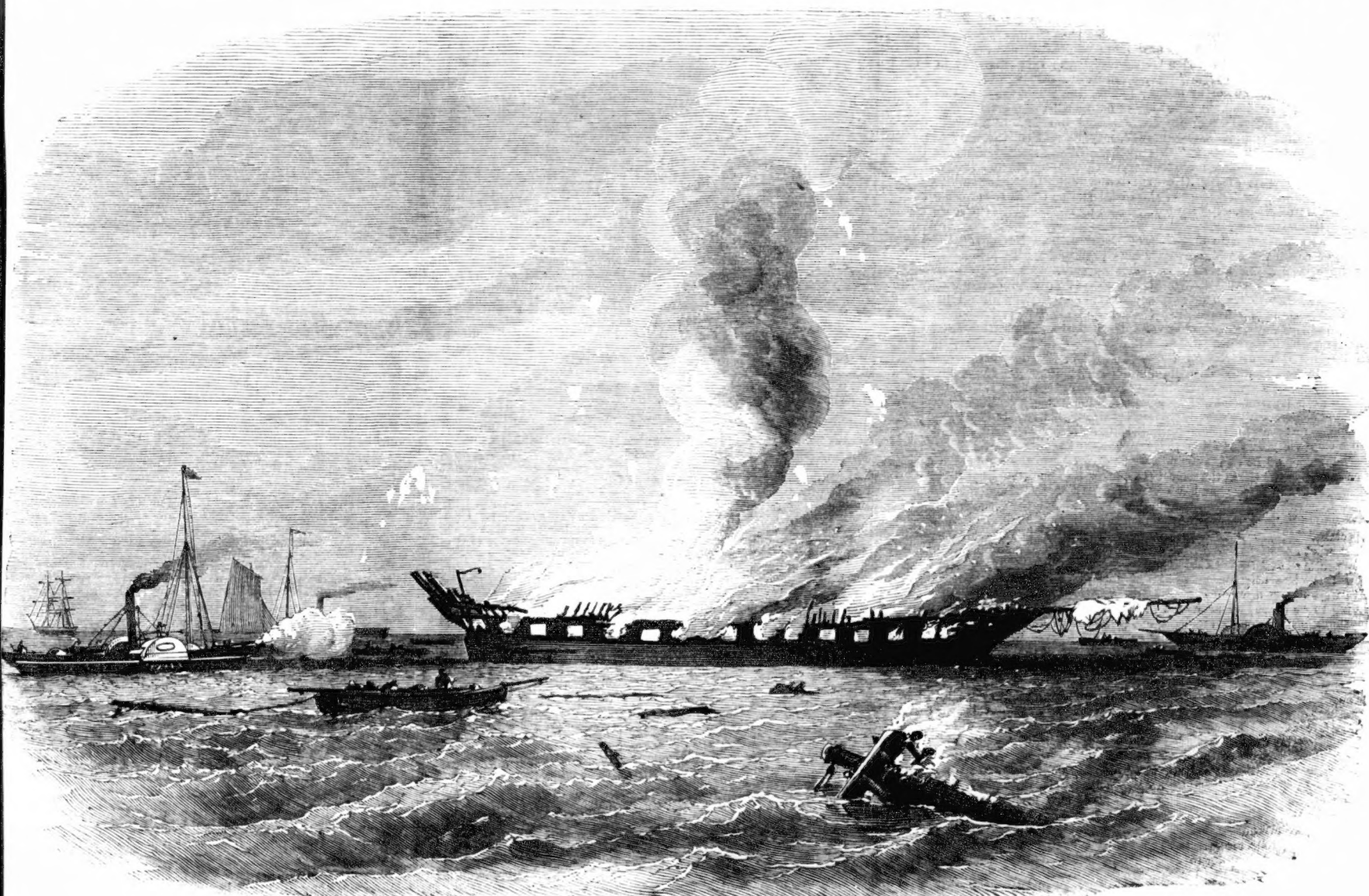
raise the siege so long as he is barricaded in this particular fortress. It is simply impregnable. To harass him on the outworks, such as "Spring," and the adjacent territory, will be found the best plan of annoyance.

As a concluding brief statement, we wish to record that an apparently powerful picture of "Stonehenge," by the greatest English landscape-painter, M. Anthony (the only work exhibited by the artist), is hung in the architectural room, literally, close to the ceiling. We leave our readers to comment upon the circumstance.

BURNING OF THE EASTERN MONARCH TRANSPORT.

THE ship *Eastern Monarch*, Captain Morris, which left Kurrachee on the 22nd of February last, with invalids from the 81st, 29th, 87th,

24th, 52nd, and 70th Regiments, and 60th Rifles, to the number of 352 men, 30 women, and 53 children, put into Spithead, on Thursday week, at 1.30 a.m., for provisions. About an hour afterwards, as the crew were aloft, an explosion took place in the cuddy, which tore up everything about it. Officers and ladies rushed on deck in their night dresses, the troops below leaping from their hammocks, and barely escaping the flames, with such rapidity did these spread along the deck. The whole of the ship's ports being open for ventilation, the current of air, of course, urged them along in their fury. Captain Morris dispatched a boat to the men-of-war at Spithead for assistance and, ordered the fire-engine and pumps to be rigged to endeavour to subdue the fire, but by this time it was beyond human control. The boats (four) were lowered, and some of the women and children were



DESTRUCTION OF THE "EASTERN MONARCH" TROOP SHIP BY FIRE, AT SPITHEAD.—(FROM A SKETCH BY R. H. C. URSDELL.)

passed over the side. The troops were paraded by Colonel Allan's orders, and were under the most perfect command; every man obeyed his orders most implicitly. By this time the boats from the men-of-war *Falcon* and *Flying Fish* were alongside, and the men lowered themselves by ropes from the forepart of the ship and bowsprit, the afterpart being a mass of flame. The remaining women and children were lowered down to the boats at the same time by those on board the ship. Two ballast-barges bore down to the burning ship under canvas, and, by Captain Morris's directions, dropped their anchors under the ship's bows to enable the boats to reach them quickly with their living freights from the ship. The barges, however, came so close to the vessel that numbers of men and women dropped on to their decks from the ship's bowsprit and bows, the forepart of the ship being the clearest from fire. The conduct of the men in these barges (the *Providence* and the *Petrel*) is stated by the captain of the ship and the officers in command of the troops to have been beyond all praise. In half an hour after the explosion every one that could be found was got out of the ship, and as the last boats left her sides the flaming masts fell by the board. The afterpart of the troop-deck felt the greatest effects of the explosion. The women and children were berthed in this part of the ship, and here occurred almost the only loss of life, one woman and five children being killed or suffocated by the explosion. This, with one soldier, who died soon after reaching the shore of exhaustion from being in the water, and one child, is, we believe, the only loss of life. A large number have received contusions and burns. A number also of those who were landed at Portsmouth from the unfortunate vessel were, of course, in the state in which they jumped out of their beds. Nothing could exceed the coolness, spirit, and gallantry of the men. The hull of the ship continued burning fiercely until about midday on Friday week, when the greater body of the flames was subdued, but immense bodies of smoke continued to ascend from the ship. About nine a.m. a body of flame burst out from the afterpart of the ship, reaching to an immense height in the air. The vessel was completely destroyed.

An inquest on the bodies of the sufferers has been opened. No evidence tending to shed light on the cause of the accident has been heard.

OPERAS AND CONCERTS.

THE well-known opera of "Don Giovanni," by Mozart and Alary, has been produced at Covent Garden with almost the same cast as that of the last season—the variation occurring in the part of Zerlina, which at present has to be sustained by Madame Penco. To this accomplished vocalist it is no disparagement to say that she in no way approaches her unapproachable and deeply-lamented predecessor. Madame Penco sang the ever-beautiful "Batti batti" gracefully and without much effort, though she failed to elicit any but the faintest applause from an audience which, in former days, was in the habit of redemanding the air. The new soprano's execution of "Vedrai carino" was more satisfactory; she rendered it with exquisite feeling, and was forced to repeat it. As to the performance of the other principal parts, we have nothing to say that we have not already said, except that Mario was not nearly so efficient as last year. Indeed, it is only in the great duet of the "Huguenots" that he has sung, since the commencement of the present season, in a manner worthy of his still beautiful voice and of his consummate talent. In "Lucrezia Borgia" he sang carelessly, or rather as if his ordinary resources were not at his command. In "Martha" (we speak of the first night) his entire vocal system seemed out of order, and in the popular air "M'appari" his vocalisation suggested to us what a performance by Herr Joachim (the greatest violinist of the day) might be on an untuned violin. To complete the resemblance it would be necessary not only that the instrument should have remained several hours in a heated room without being tuned, but that the wire of the first string should be loose, which would cause that peculiar *rancement* which distinguishes Signor Mario's execution when his voice is deranged. At other times no one can be more impressed than ourselves with the fact that Signor Mario is still by far the finest tenor we possess. Only it so happens that sometimes from carelessness, and sometimes from inability, he now more frequently than ever disappoints his admirers. In "Don Giovanni" Mario sang his part in the celebrated "La ci darem" very beautifully, nor was Madame Penco's performance unworthy of his; but on the whole the duet was somewhat coldly received. In "Finch'an dal vino" the representative of the dissolute ruffian, whom we are expected to accept as a type of the accomplished and gentlemanly *roué*, may be said (in the slang of the *atelier*) to have "scamped" his music. Taking it altogether, we cannot help thinking—now more than ever—that Signor Mario's impersonation of the part of Don Giovanni is not sufficiently excellent to have justified the management of the Royal Italian Opera in suffering the composer of Madame Sontag's polka solo to meddle with the score of Mozart's masterpiece.

We have nothing new to chronicle at Drury Lane. Reviewing the season, of which the forty representations promised in the prospectus will have been given before this article appears, we perceive that, with all his promises, Mr. Smith has as yet only produced nine well-known, not to say hackneyed, operas; and that, with all his new engagements, he has only produced two genuine artists—viz., Mademoiselle Guarducci, who has voice, method, dramatic instinct, and great sympathetic qualities (which, without attempting to analyse, we may be allowed to describe as those qualities in which Mademoiselle Titiens and most German vocalists are deficient); and Signor Mongini, who, as he is not a singer of the highest order, cannot be ranked with Mademoiselle Guarducci, but who possesses a fine voice, great histrionic power, and considerable acquirements as a singer, married, however, by a tendency to shout. Mademoiselle Sarolta de Bujanovics is too beautiful for any critic to find fault with her, but she has yet to learn her art. The remainder of the new singers may be divided into the comparative and positive failures. At the head of the latter Mademoiselle Enrichetta Weiser may be placed, and we should award to the much-vaunted tenor, Ludovico Graziani, an honourable place among the former. Of that wonderful bass and baritone factotum, Signor Badiali, now a respectable "mediocrity," once a singer of distinguished ability, we may repeat what he is reported to have said of himself when he first made his appearance at Drury Lane Theatre—"How unfortunate I did not know this place fifty years ago!" It appears, then, that, after all, there were not so many new singers of genius on the Continent only waiting to be offered engagements in this country. In fact, there was Mademoiselle Guarducci alone, who—if Mr. Gye or his agents had understood the art of management, or if they had even had "ears to hear"—would have been engaged two years ago at the Royal Italian Opera. At present there is no singer comparable to her at that establishment.

The winter and spring series of concerts have terminated, or are fast hastening to a termination. The concerts of the excellent Musical Society are at an end, also those of Mr. Hullah, and the last of the Monday Popular Concerts takes place the day after to-morrow (June 13). The last concert of the New Philharmonic Society was given on Monday last at St. James's Hall, when, owing to a mishap, for which Dr. Wyld, the director, was in no way answerable, the instrumental pieces were not quite so well performed as could have been wished. The programme had been admirably arranged, the first rehearsals had taken place, the date of the concert had been fixed (indeed, it had been fixed and advertised four months beforehand), when suddenly fifty of the instrumentalists, belonging to Mr. Costa's orchestra, were called upon to play at the Royal Italian Opera. "Upwards of fifty members of the regular orchestra," says an announcement added to the programme of the evening, "having been obliged, as stated by them, to break, at twenty-four hours' notice, their written engagement with the directors, in order to perform an opera at Covent Garden on an extra night, the above-named excellent performers (those mentioned as belonging to the new orchestra) have been engaged. No apology to the subscribers is needed for the alteration; for the orchestra as now formed, with Mr. H. Blagrove (the most esteemed and talented English violinist of the day) as principal violin, has been acknowledged at rehearsal, by all con-

versant with such matters, to be in no way inferior to the former. Should the public and the subscribers indorse this opinion of the talents of the performers under the director's baton this evening, it will be satisfactory to find that talent and good faith can be combined." It is absurd to talk about the impossibility of obtaining talent in combination with good faith. All that need be said is that it was inconsiderate and unbecoming on the part of the direction of the Royal Italian Opera to appoint for an extra performance the very day which long before had been fixed for the last of the new Philharmonic concerts. We must add that the new band was far more efficient than could have been expected under the circumstances. Thus the overture to "Egmont" was very satisfactorily executed. The other most important pieces were Dusek's pianoforte concerto in E flat (admirably performed by Miss Arabella Goddard); a violin concerto by Spohr (rendered with equal effect by Herr Joachim); and Beethoven's Heroic Symphony; and the celebrated fantasia, by the same composer, for pianoforte, orchestra, chorus, &c.

The most interesting private concert of the past week was Madame Anichini's matinee at Campden House, when the accomplished concert-giver sang the cradle song from Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploermel," two "Stornelli," &c. The other vocalists were Madame Lemmens, Madame Hayes, MM. Burdini, Ciabatta, Solieri, Charles Braham, and Jules Lefort.

SCHOOL TYRANNY.

THE *Morning Star* thus summarises one of those grosscases of school tyranny which now and then come before the public:—

In February, 1858, Mr. Latham placed his son, a lad fourteen years of age, at Repton School, and accompanied him thither in order that he might have personal cognisance of the comfort of the establishment and the wisdom and justice of the general regulations. Escorted by one of the masters, he inspected the dining and sitting rooms, the school-rooms, the gymnasium, and the playground, and was assured that the system of flogging had been entirely abolished; in fact, he seems to have been initiated into all the rules of the school, with the exception of one, which was destined to be ultimately brought to his knowledge in a most unpleasant manner, and in virtue of which the junior pupils were placed during play hours under the exclusive jurisdiction of the sixth-form boys, who were empowered to dictate to them the nature of their amusements, and to inflict upon them personal chastisement at their own discretion in case of insubordination. Young Latham appears to have been a very well-behaved lad; in fact, Dr. Pears avows his "satisfaction in bearing public testimony to his general good conduct;" but he was not of a very robust constitution, and having broken his arm and dislocated his elbow in early childhood, the consequences resulting from these injuries had in some measure disqualified him from taking part in athletic sports; it is scarcely surprising, therefore, that when, on the 31st of March, 1859, the boys of the sixth form decreed that the whole school should run races, and that those who declined to join in this amusement should be fined, he accepted the alternative, and preferred to disport himself after a more congenial fashion. When the text of an edict embodied a declaration of the penalty which is to follow its infraction, the infliction of the assigned punishment would seem to be all that is justified by the rules of jurisprudence; but that science has evidently formed no part of the studies of Master Smith, the head boy of the school, a young gentleman who has attained the mature age of eighteen years; for on that same afternoon he sent for young Latham into his study, and gave him about twenty heavy blows with a piece of gutta percha, round throughout, half an inch in diameter, and more than two feet long. With the characteristic "pluck" of an English school-boy the poor little fellow made light of his punishment, and boldly avowed to his playmates that he "didn't care;" but this treasonable expression having been reported to Smith, that juvenile autocrat again sent for the culprit, and, telling him that he "didn't seem to know how to take being let off," proceeded once more to belabour him with the same instrument of torture, cutting open his jacket with his jagged end, and striking him fifty or sixty times on the head, neck, and body, until the lad became a mass of livid bruises. This was on the morning of Saturday, April 2, and young Latham at once wrote to his father, imploring him to take him home; but when that gentleman arrived, on the following Monday, he found that Smith had departed for Oxford, and that the Head Master had no knowledge whatever of this monstrous abuse of the authority which he had delegated to his pupil; indeed, Dr. Pears himself says, that "neither the masters nor the servants of the house had any suspicion of what had happened," an admission which somewhat lessens the value of his allegation, that "such cases have been of rare occurrence in the school," since it is obvious that the grossest acts of violence might have been perpetrated without becoming known to those who were morally responsible for the welfare of the boys under their care. Mr. Latham, having satisfied himself by an inspection of the bruises on his child's body that he had not exaggerated the amount of chastisement he had endured, resolved to remove him at once from the school; but Dr. Pears seems to have treated the matter very lightly, and did not even trouble himself to examine the boy's bruises, as an excuse for which neglect he now urges that he had not time to do so, though, according to his own admission, he sent for young Latham to come to his study and bid him good-by, and the opportunity was then presented, and might have been profited by if the will had not been wanting. In the correspondence which ensued he endeavoured to palliate the offence of his agent first by averring that the victim had "borne a prominent part in a foolish and objectionable practice," which is a very singular mode of characterising the exercise of an English schoolboy's prerogative of choosing his own amusements in play hours, and then by affirming that the gutta-percha scourge was by no means so serious a weapon as had been stated, as it had no sharp edge or roughness at one end—an explanation which is far from being completely satisfactory, since the implement has necessarily two ends, and the smoothness of one end by no means precludes the jaggedness of the other; then, second was unequal for, and moreover, that a "most improper instrument was used," both the first and second thrashings having been inflicted with the same thong; and he informed Mr. Latham that he had required Smith to write an apology, assuring him in the same sentence that the said apology was written under no influence of his, which involves a manifest contradiction; and at last he has virtually abandoned the position, and announced his intention of no longer delegating to the sixth-form boys the power which has been so frightfully abused.

MR. ALBERT SMITH AND CHINESE MISSIONS.—Mr. Albert Smith, in the lecture which accompanies his Chinese exhibition, makes some observations which have excited remark. Pointing to one of his pictures representing a Chinese school, he says that this is the Bishop's school. He visited the school in company with the Bishop himself. "They," the boys, "wrote from his dictation, and when they sent their slates in the handwriting was marvellously good, and only one had made a mistake in the spelling. I was very much astonished, and said, 'This is a very gratifying thing, my Lord; you appear to hold the key of the civilisation of China in your hand.' He replied, 'I wish I could say so, Mr. Smith; but our labours are very disheartening. When our education becomes grafted on their natural cunning they turn out incorrigible rogues, and give us great trouble. They lie, forge, &c. I only remember one case in my mission (he was the Rev. G. Smith, and wrote an admirable work on China) that achieved a good position.' I am sorry I did not ask who he was, but that interview made a great impression on me, and mentioning it at the Hong-Kong club at night, some one said, 'Oh! that is A-Yung, or A-Ching, or some such name; he is the marker in our billiard-rooms.' I could not help thinking that it was a melancholy putting of the cart before the horse to expend so much in missions thousands and thousands of miles away, even with a doubtful result, when there is so much to educate and reclaim under the holes and corners of our own mighty London." Finding that these remarks displeased many of his audience, Mr. Smith wrote to the Bishop of Victoria asking him to confirm the statement. The Bishop replies, "You appear to have laboured under considerable misapprehension China. To have conveyed to you the impression that there was only one convert in our Church of England mission would be to have made a statement contradicted by well-known facts. In the earlier part of the year I publicly administered the rite of confirmation to forty Chinese converts. No Church of England convert, nor any pupil of St. Paul's College, has ever become a billiard-marker at the club. From the strictest inquiries I find that there is not the slightest foundation for such an assertion. I enclose the original letter of the secretary of the club as a conclusive testimony on this point. . . . You have evidently mistaken a few words of discouragement occasioned by one recent case then painfully present before my view, of a Chinese formerly connected with the college abusing his talents, and disappointing our expectations, for a confession of the hopelessness of the work of conversions to Christianity in China. Had I entertained any thought that missionary topics would have found a place in your Egyptian Hall lectures, I should have been more careful to exclude the possibility of your confounding the difficulties and disappointments incidental to teaching young Chinese in the English language amid European mercantile settlements, with a total failure of the general work of Christian mission evangelisation."

IRELAND.

A TRAGEDY.—Captain French is the son of the Honourable Martin French, a gentleman possessing considerable property in the neighbourhood of Ballinasloe. The son has been recently married, and has been spending his honeymoon in London, only reaching Dublin on his return on Monday evening last. He left his wife and went to Mitchell's Hotel to smoke a cigar, and from there, it is since ascertained, he must have started immediately by train for Ballinasloe, where he arrived at eleven o'clock the same night. He now went to St. Brandon's, a house belonging to his father-in-law, a gentleman on terms of personal friendship with himself. Mr. Burke, Captain French sent a letter, asking him to come at once to St. Brandon's. This he immediately did. The meeting between Captain French and himself is described as warm and cordial in the extreme. After a very short delay the two drove over in a car to the house of Mr. Cheevers. This gentleman, however, was out, and the car driver was requested to take them to Ballinasloe Park, the principal seat of the Honourable Martin French. At the park gates they got down, and, walking off, disappeared into the plantation, and were never again seen alive. At about five in the afternoon a gamekeeper discovered the dead body of Mr. Burke lying in the plantation, pierced with two pistol bullets, the single coat showing that the weapon must have been only a few inches from him when fired; and news shortly arrived that, earlier in the afternoon, Captain French had been found dead on Lord Clonbrock's estate, about four miles off, with a discharged pistol by his side and the bullet in his heart. It has been since stated that the unfortunate man has all his life been subject to periodical fits of insanity, and this view was adopted by the coroner's jury, who returned a vague, wordy verdict recapitulating the facts.

A RELIGIOUS TRIUMPH.—Some Irish newspapers have recently been occupied with an account of a great Roman Catholic triumph effected over the death-bed of one Bridget Walsh, of Kells, in Kilkenny County. A mob assembled round the house of the dying woman; the Protestant clergyman who was attending her, and whose communicant she has been, "was," according to the account given in a local journal—"flung body and bones into the raging mass of human beings who crowded the street and filled the doorway; and, after some rough treatment, and being assailed with such language as an excited and indignant people naturally give vent to, slung away behind backs, and, keeping very close to the police barracks, made his way to the parsonage." The priest was then borne by the people triumphantly into the cottage. He drew from the dying woman a prompt recantation of her Protestant errors, and induce her and her husband, and her two children to sign a declaration that they "renounced, abjured, and repudiated the Protestant religion."

IRISH "OUTRAGES."—William Cummins, a farmer at Clonlea, near Toomavara (who was fired at last winter), had retired to rest the other night, when he heard an apparently friendly voice calling to him from the outside. He got up, and was opening the shutter when a gun was discharged at him, but without effect. Three men have been committed for trial.

EVICTED IN TUAM.—A case has just occurred in Tuam which has caused great excitement in the neighbourhood, and is described in widely different colours by the Catholic and Protestant Irish newspapers. It appears that certain premises in Tuam, belonging to Lord Plunket, the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, have been for some time past occupied by a Catholic institution called the Christian Brothers' Schools. The premises were held under an ordinary Bishop's lease. The lease having expired, Lord Plunket's agent took the usual steps to recover possession. On the Brothers refusing to give up possession, the Sheriff attempted to take it, but was resisted by a crowd of people, and, says *Saunders*, "was received with a volley of stones. Mr. Strachan, the Bishop's steward, was struck and cut in the head, and others also were struck." A memorial of the inhabitants has been presented to Lord Plunket, praying that the lease may be renewed to the Christian Brothers.

SCOTLAND.

A WEALTHY PAUPER.—A woman died at St. Ninians, N.B., a few days ago, who had been in the receipt of parish relief. On searching her house a pass-book was found in which there was credit to the extent of £100. On a further search there were found bank receipts to the extent of £180, and £16 lodged in a bank in town—in all £296.

GREAT FIRE AT PERTH.—A destructive fire broke out on Sunday evening at Perth, originating in the premises of Mr. A. Robertson, a cabinetmaker, in Union-street, and spreading rapidly among the warehouses and buildings in the vicinity. The buildings destroyed embrace the whole south side of Union-street and the greater part of Kinnoul-street from the south to the Union Bridge, over the lake in Mill-street. The damage is estimated at from £5000 to £6000.

THE PROVINCES.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—Six months ago a Mr. Jennings, of Burythorpe, was missed, and, as it was supposed he had been murdered, two rewards of £50 each were offered for the recovery of his body and the conviction of the supposed murderer. On Wednesday a shepherd, living near Malton, found the decomposed corpse of the missing man in the river. On the medical examination a wound was found in the side of the deceased, but it was not pronounced to be sufficient to have caused death, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was therefore returned. He was of intemperate habits.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—A fearful murder has been committed in South Staffordshire. On Thursday week the body of a female was found floating on the surface of the canal, near Moat Colliery, Prince's-end. The deceased appeared to be about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and her dress indicated that she was a workwoman. She was fearfully bruised, and there was a wound on the right side of the head about an inch in length, evidently produced by a blow from a blunt instrument. A surgeon who examined the body stated that he could not say whether the deceased was dead when thrown into the water, but, from the position she was in, he imagined she must have struggled. Four men, Thomas Wilkins, Edward Acton, William Acton, and Richard Caban, foremen, have been arrested on suspicion. Thomas Priest, a puddler, stated that he saw the four men in custody and others with the deceased, near the spot where the body was found, on the previous Sunday night, and that she had been abused by each of the prisoners. The body of the deceased has not yet been identified, and has therefore not been interred.

HOMICIDE IN BIRMINGHAM.—A young man named Payne, a journeyman hairdresser, at Birmingham, was shot by the head master of a national school, named Bugg. The latter, who is in custody, states that it was an accident; and the deed does not seem to have been premeditated, as the weapon was brought down by a servant in a public-house to the bar, where Payne and Bugg were drinking. But Bugg had reason, it seems, to be jealous of the deceased, who appears to have been carrying on an intrigue with Mrs. Bugg; but an inquiry has ended in a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

KEEPING VOTERS FROM THE POLL.—A curious charge was lately investigated at the Cirencester Petty Sessions, before a bench of magistrates. Admiral Talbot is a voter for Cirencester, and on the occasion in question he left Cork to proceed to Cirencester, in order to record his vote for the Conservative candidates. He had telegraphed to the Conservative committee for a fly to meet him, and the circumstance becoming known a crowd had assembled to "welcome" him. Clark, one of the defendants, was in the station-yard, and on the Admiral alighting he put his arms round him, and said, "I'll protect the Admiral." The Admiral could not get away until past four o'clock. For the assault thus committed Clark was summoned by the Admiral before the magistrates on the following Monday, and which resulted in a fine of £5. The counsel for the defence contended that Clark could not be convicted a second time of the same offence, the evidence in both cases being identical. The bench retired, and on their return the chairman announced that they had decided on sending Clark for trial, but dismissed the charge against the other defendants. Clark was admitted to bail.—Messrs. Pilling, Brierley, Hurst, and Mitchell, who were charged with aiding and abetting Robert Chadwick in the personation of his father, at the late South Lancashire election, were brought up for examination before the borough magistrates at Rochdale on Monday. After an examination of the case, the magistrates came to the unanimous decision to dismiss it.

A STARVING FAMILY.—A Mr. Riley, who writes from 41, Moorpark Street, tells a painful story of a "family of father, mother, and I think, five children," the eldest about ten years of age. "Formerly, I believe, the family had a little property, began shopkeeping and giving credit, till at length it was brought to a standstill. This morning a little boy was crying for a long time, and I thought the cry was for that bread the mother had not in her power to give. The cry ceased, and an older sister came to the door. I sent my wife to the little girl with some bread and butter. She questioned her as to why her little brother was crying, if it was for want of something to eat, and the poor girl, although starving, said 'No,' but on getting the bread and butter we saw her run hastily up stairs. We then felt satisfied how the matter stood. I sent my wife over with a loaf, and, painful to state, she found the mother with severely any furniture in the house, no fire, and dividing the bread given to the girl into a number of pieces for the ravenous children. I feel confident that it is a case of intense suffering and poverty, and, worst of all, of an endeavour to keep the same from public view, from a sense, I think, of false delicacy. I feel confident it is a case deserving sympathy."

LAW AND CRIME.

ENGLAND has still one knight-errant. Unclad in armour, glittering in nought save brilliancy of wit and intellect, Sir Robert Carden roves the metropolis and its outskirts, ridding those happy precincts of monstrous reptiles in the form of huge turtles, shedding the light of his countenance on street minstrelsy, tilting against costermongers' trucks, and flying to the spot whence issues the voice of feminine distress. The mighty Sir Robert dwells in that dreary desert of brick gentility called Wimpole Street. There, one morning last week, was heard the voice of a female minstrel, or minnesinger. Tattered, haggard, and barefooted, this modern successor of the glee-maiden raised her feeble chirp amid the gaunt hopelessness of Wimpole Street, and huddled her rags round her as she gazed despairingly at the curtains of its highly-respectable breakfast parlours. The keen eye of the noble knight lighted, like that of a goose upon garbage, on this helpless, shivering object. That sympathy which levels all distinctions instantly brought Sir Robert Carden, Knight of the Treacher, Alderman, and late Lord Mayor, of the city of London, into conversation with the forlorn minstrel. Primarily he inquired why she did not go into the workhouse, a process which, oddly enough, always suggests itself to aldermen and the glib classes generally as the one great pabulum for pauperism. The miserable peripatetic heap of skin, bone, and rags replied that she had a great horror of that institution. This almost impious declaration seems to have struck Sir Robert with amazement. The idea of birds chirping with empty crops, when so many pretty cages wait empty at the birdfancier's might suggest just such another inscrutable mystery to the aldermanic mind. Sir Robert was so completely overpowered by the woman's reply, that he even forgot his law, and, calling a policeman, gave the creature into custody. "I thought it my duty to do so," said the chivalric knight, when he had duly landed his catch at the Marlborough Street Police Court before Mr. Long. "I cannot understand what for," quietly observed the non-civic magistrate. "I saw her pick up money," said Sir Robert, "and therefore gave her in charge for begging." "Did you see or hear her beg of any one?" "I can't say that I did; but I consider that there are ways of begging without actually asking for money." The miserable woman acknowledged that a gentleman had thrown down to her two farthings, and that she went to pick them up. Mr. Long dismissed the charge, adding, by way, perhaps, of easing the matter to Sir Robert, that if she was brought there again she should be sent to the House of Correction—a safe and harmless threat enough, as nobody but Sir Robert is ever likely to take her there, and even he cannot surely commit such an egregious act of folly twice.

On Friday last a motion was made before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in a suit of Ingram v. Stiff, for an injunction to restrain the defendant from publishing a certain newspaper lately started under the title of the *Daily London Journal*. In September, 1857, Mr. Ingram, the plaintiff, purchased of the defendant, for £20,000, the periodical called the weekly *London Journal*, under the usual terms as to goodwill and copyright. The publication was, until April last, carried on at the defendant's place of business, 344, Strand. It became convenient to remove it to an office at 141, Strand, and immediately upon such removal Mr. Stiff commenced publishing, at the disused office of the *London Journal*, another periodical called the *Guide*, precisely similar in size, form, and general arrangement to the *London Journal*. In addition to this the defendant, on the 1st of June last, brought out a penny daily paper under the above-named title. It is not, however, put forward that the daily journal formed, except in name, any imitation of its weekly precursor. The defendant's counsel urged this absence of imitation as a ground against the injunction. Sir W. P. Wood said that the case stood upon a question of fraud, and not of copyright in the name. The defendant's conduct in allowing the *Guide* to be published at his office was, so far, an ingredient of fraud. "Then, when about to set up a daily paper, why, with all the world before him, must he take the name of the publication which he had sold, merely adding the title 'Daily'?" The fraud of which he had been guilty was quite sufficient to induce the Court to interpose, and he must be placed under the necessity of giving his paper an honest name. There had been in this case a clear, gross, and decided fraud." Subsequently an appeal was made to the Lords Justices against the injunction thus granted. Lord Justice Turner asked if the defendant would consent to alter the title of his paper by omitting the word "London," but this was not acceded to. Lord Justice Knight Bruce said, considering the sale, and the covenants by the defendant upon such sale, the selection of the peculiar title was made under circumstances of too suspicious a nature to render it right to dissolve the injunction. At the same time the case might be in one sense open to doubt. The injunction was therefore continued, but with an undertaking on the part of the plaintiff to satisfy all damages that the Court might direct, and to bring an action at law against defendant within one week.

The night succeeding the Derby-day was celebrated at Cremorne Gardens by an orgie of the wildest riot and ruffianism. Drunken "gents" sprung upon the tables of the supper-room to make their idiotic speeches, and, when interfered with, incited the mob to the most extravagant fury. The tables, chairs, and glasses were dashed to shivers, and it was only by the greatest exertion that the ruffians were restrained from smashing the large chandelier and setting fire to the premises. One G. A. Lake, of No. 3, Northumberland Street, appears to have made himself eminently conspicuous by his activity in assault and destruction. He has been taken into custody, and remanded upon bail. The magistrate intimated that the remand was for the purpose of enabling the prisoner, who humorously described himself as a gentleman, to offer some compensation to the proprietor of the gardens.

POLICE.

THE CHURCH IN NO DANGER NOW.—William Smith, a youth, giving his address No. 2, Cutthroat Lane, Bow, was brought before Mr. Selfe, charged with attempting to pick pockets.

T. Cox, a policeman, said that on Sunday afternoon a great number of persons assembled at the church of St. George-in-the-East, to hear the Rev. Hugh Allen preach. When the gate and doors were opened there was a great

complained that the prisoner had attempted to steal his watch. Directly afterwards there was a cry of "Down with the Puseyites!" and much confusion prevailed. Witness watched the prisoner, and saw him put his hands into the pockets of six gentlemen, and seized his hand as he was taking it out of the pocket of a seventh. Prisoner said—I plead not guilty. I went to see this to-day yesterday afternoon. I did so because the Puseyites want to inoculate the people throughout the length and breadth of the land with their Popish and Pagan doctrines.

Mr. Selfe—You are charged with attempting to pick pockets. The Prisoner—No such thing, sir. I went to hear the Rev. Who Allen preach, and I am for the Established Church and the principles of the Reformation, and Who Allen.

Mr. Selfe—You mean the Rev. Hugh Allen? The Prisoner—Yes, sir; Who Allen. But the Puseyites are prejudiced against me because I love the Established Church, and am determined to support it through thick and thin.

Mr. Selfe—The Established Church is much obliged to you. Go on, go on.

The Prisoner—I will uphold the Established Church.

Mr. Selfe—By putting your hands in other people's pockets?

The Prisoner—No, sir; by putting down Popery, Puseyism, and Priestcraft. I never put my hands in other people's pockets. I walked up to a gentleman to get a printed bill, and here it is.

The prisoner then handed up a printed bill headed "Puseyism imperilling Church."

Mr. Selfe—You give your address No. 2, Cutthroat-lane, Bow, Middlesex.

The Prisoner—Well, sir, that is not the real name of it, but it is generally called so.

Mr. Selfe—You had better stick to the old name. I have heard of Cutthroat-lane before.

The Prisoner—Well, I don't live there. I will crush Puseyism in detail. I will support the Queen and the Establishment. I am determined to crush Popery in the Established Church. I have been brought up to the Established Church.

Mr. Selfe—But not to pick pockets.

The Prisoner—I have never been in prison, but I will uphold the Established Church. This is a trick of Papists and Puseyites to get me in trouble. I will uphold the Establishment, and not see it run down. I know the Rev. Who Allen at his house, and the Rev. Mr. McCaul. I will support the Establishment without Popery, without any Puseyism, and without any intoning and chanting, and processions, and geggaws, and bowing to the east and curtsying to the west. I am a regular true Protestant. You know, sir, they won't let the Rev. Who Allen preach at George-in-the-East.

Mr. Selfe—Yes, I know all about it. The police sergeant says you don't live in Cutthroat-lane.

The Prisoner—Well, sir, it is called Cutthroat-lane, Bow; but I don't live there.

Mr. Selfe asked the prisoner for his real address, which he declined to give, and the magistrate, doubting whether the prisoner was in a sound state of mind, remanded him.

"HAVE YOU LOST HALF-A-CROWN?"—Emma Horry, a girl about fifteen years of age, with a remarkable air of innocence and simplicity, was brought up on remand, on two charges of robbing children of money in the street, in each case exhibiting considerable artfulness and ingenuity. About a fortnight ago a little girl named Amelia Mansell, aged ten, employed to go of errands by a milliner, was sent by her mistress to a customer in the City, to receive 10s. in payment of an account. On the way she met with the prisoner, who accosted her with the question, "Have you lost half-a-crown?" On the child replying that she had not, the prisoner added, "Because I have just found one, and if it was yours I would have given it back to you." She then entered into conversation with Mansell, who unsuspectingly stated the nature of the errand she was going on. The prisoner then accompanied her, and waited in the street while she called on the customer and received the above sum of money. She then cautioned the child not to carry the money in her hand, and cunningly induced her to hand it over to her (the prisoner) to place in a purse which the prisoner was kind enough to present her with. They then parted, and the little girl, on getting home, was astonished to find that there was no half-sovereign in the purse. On Saturday of last week she again met the prisoner, and taxed her with the robbery. She at first denied that she was the person; but finding that the accuser was determined to detain her, and give her in custody, she offered to refund the 10s., tendering 5s., and promising to make up the balance by weekly instalments. The little girl, however, gave her in charge to a police-constable, in whose presence she repeated the offer. When she was searched at the station-house, there were found upon her a "flash" or "bank of elegance" note for £5, and a sort of medal somewhat like a half-sovereign, though not so direct an imitation as quite to come under the description of counterfeit coin. She was brought before the magistrate on this charge, and remanded until now. She defended herself with considerable ingenuity, admitting the leading facts, but denying that she had appropriated the money.

Evidence in another charge against the prisoner, under similar circumstances, was produced.

Mr. Henry had no doubt she was carrying on a system of robbing children. The case, he said, must be thoroughly sifted.

She was remanded.

DARING ROBBERY AT A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—John White, alias Thomas Floyd, aged seventeen, long known to the police, was brought up before Mr. Selfe, charged with stealing twenty-nine gold rings from the shop of Mr. Thomas, jeweller, No. 133, St. George's-street.

It appeared that on the previous evening, at six o'clock, the prisoner was seen by a Mr. Collins to withdraw his hand from the prosecutor's shop window with a card filled with gold wedding-rings and keepers. Mr. Collins immediately pursued the prisoner, who was stopped by a police-constable. Prisoner exclaimed, "I have done nothing!" The constable asked him what he had about him, to which he replied, "Nothing." That moment the card containing the rings fell from under his coat. They were identified by Mr. Thomas as his property, and he stated their value to be £17. A pane of glass in the shop window had been very ingeniously cut by the prisoner, on whom a bradawl and two small sticks were found, and with these instruments he managed to cut a piece out of a pane of glass sufficiently large to admit his hand and arm.

Thomas Harris, a police-constable, said he knew the prisoner to be an associate of the worst of thieves, and that in 1858 the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and hard labour for stealing lead pipe. Committed for trial.

THE WAY TO RECHISTEN WATCHES.—ALLEGED BURGLARY AT A WATCHMAKER'S.—James Marshall, a barber's apprentice, was brought before Mr. Burcham, charged with being concerned in breaking and entering the shop of Mr. Jones, watchmaker, Gravel Lane, Southwark, and stealing therefrom four watches.

The prosecutor said that on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, he was aroused by the police, when he found one of his shutters down, and a square of glass broken out, and then he missed four watches. He gave information to the police, and on Monday last the prisoner was apprehended in St. Martin's Lane, where he had attempted to pledge one of the watches.

The prisoner said a man accosted him in the street and offered him 2s. to pledge it for him.

He was accordingly remanded to give the constable an opportunity of making further inquiries. Mr. Lewis, jun., now attended on his behalf, and cross-examined Mr. Jones as follows:—

Mr. Lewis—Now, Mr. Jones, have you not sent persons to pledge watches, and paid them 6d. for so doing?

Mr. Jones—No; I have not.

Mr. Lewis—Now, mind what you are saying. Have you not said at Lambeth Police Court that you have done so?

Mr. Jones—Well, yes, I have.

Mr. Lewis—Now, have they not been rechristened watches?

Mr. Jones—I don't understand what you mean?

Mr. Lewis—What? Do you mean to swear that? Have you not been examined on that point before? You know what rechristening a watch is. Now, tell his worship.

Mr. Jones—I suppose you mean altering the plate.

Mr. Lewis—Now, have you not done that, and sent these watches to the pawnbrokers?

Mr. Jones—Perhaps I have.

Mr. Burcham—Has not your father been lately convicted for similar practices?

Mr. Lewis—There were twenty charges against him, sir, and he is suffering four years' penal servitude. You will perceive, sir, that the prisoner is a respectable young man, and most likely he was picked up by such another person.

The prisoner's master here stepped forward and gave him an excellent character, proving that the prisoner was in bed when the alleged robbery was committed; and, after being suitably admonished, he was given up to his master.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE IN CREMORNE.—Mr. Frederick Newman, described as a gentleman, residing at 26, St. Paul's Road, Camden Town, was charged with being drunk and riotous in Cremorne Gardens.

John Keeley, the money-taker at the gardens, said that a quarter-past twelve in the morning the defendant and a friend, who were drunk, quarrelled about "a lady," and proceeded to fight on the platform. They were so noisy that it was found necessary to call in the assistance of the police.

Mr. Paynter inquired whether the defendant was in the disgraceful riot the other night?

Mr. Keeley replied in the negative.

Mr. Paynter was exceedingly glad to hear that. Had he been concerned in it, he would most assuredly have punished him very severely.

The defendant did not attempt to excuse what he had done. He was very sorry.

Mr. Paynter said Cremorne Gardens were conducted in a very orderly manner, and he must see that no disturbances were permitted there. In this case a small fine would be quite sufficient; but if persons concerned in such riots as that the other night were brought before him, or if any disturbance should occur there again, he would impose the full penalty. The defendant was fined 10s.

DELIGHTS OF SMITH'S COURT.—Margaret Perkins was charged with assaulting Ann Barry, a married woman, by striking her on the head with a heavy jug.

The parties are both residents of Smith's Court, Great Windmill Street. Barry said on Saturday evening she was sitting on the step of her door, having at the time a child in her arms, when the prisoner, after calling her a bad name, went up to her and struck her a violent blow on the forehead with a jug she had in her hand, causing blood to flow copiously, and obliging her to go to a surgeon, who sewed it up.

The prosecutrix swore stoutly she had not given the slightest provocation, and that she had never struck the prisoner in return.

Harriet Smith, living in the same court, said the prisoner was abusing everybody all the day, and she saw her go up to the prosecutrix and strike her on the head with the jug, smashing it in pieces, and no cause whatever was given for it.

A police-constable said that on taking the prisoner into custody, she being drunk at the time, she said she was sorry she had not killed Barry.

In defence, the prisoner, in a whine, commenced a long rignarole graphically detailing the domestic history of the whole of the inhabitants of the court from Tuesday morning till Saturday night, the whole of her statement tending to show that the said inhabitants were very wicked people, and that she was a much injured and abused female; and, by way of conclusion, called a witness, who swore that the prosecutrix had got the prisoner down, and was "stamping" on her.

Mr. Bingham, having commented on the perjury committed by the prosecutrix in swearing that she received the prisoner's treatment without any retaliation on her part, stated that it was a "regular Smith's-court row" between two coarse women, and ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of 20s., and both to be bound over to keep the peace.

ASSAULT.—Abraham Clark, a costermonger, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with assaulting and wounding Mr. Thomas Clark, a respectable tradesman, of 34, High Street, Hoxton.

The complainant, whose head was bandaged, stated that on Saturday evening, while his shop was being closed, and a lad was beating a mat at the kerb, the defendant, apparently the worse for liquor, staggered nearly against the window. To avoid damage, witness put his hand on the man's shoulder, but did not in the slightest degree push him. Defendant instantly addressed him in the coarsest language, snatched a heavy broomstick from the lad's hand, and, levelling a blow, struck Mr. Clark heavily with it upon the side of the head. The blood flowed from the wound, and had he not been caught he must have fallen on the pavement. The injury, it was to be feared by his medical attendant's statement, might not be yet wholly apparent, and the effects were very demonstrative of some internal hurt.

The defendant said the prosecutor struck him with the shutter before he used the stick, but this was denied; and the police sergeant observed that the defendant made no excuse for his conduct at the station.

Mr. D'Eyncourt, remarking upon the continuance of these dastardly assaults, said it was impossible to palliate them, and ordered the defendant to pay £4 for the offence, or, in default, two months' imprisonment.

FASHIONABLE PICKPOCKETS.—Robert Lee and Joseph King, two well-known and fashionably-attired young men, were charged with attempting to pick pockets at Islington.

A policeman was on duty in plain clothes, when he saw the prisoners pass, and, suspecting from their manner that they were bad characters, followed them, and saw King, who wore a large cloak, stop several ladies, and inquire the way to some distant place. He also saw him attempt to pick the pockets of three ladies, and afterwards join Lee. Witness procured the assistance of another constable, and conveyed the prisoners to the station, where they denied any knowledge of each other. King was a well-known thief, and had been before convicted of similar offences.

Lee was discharged, and King sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE ISLINGTON DEFALCATIONS.—William Wellington Turner, tax-collector of Islington, who stands charged with embezzling the sum of £700 belonging to the vestry of Islington, was brought up on the question of bail.

Mr. Humphreys, for the defence, asked that the amount of bail might be reduced from £500 to a sum which the prisoner could obtain, as the only object was to ensure the prisoner's attendance.

The solicitor for the prosecution said he could not consent to a smaller sum, as the amount of the prisoner's defalcations had been ascertained to be over £1100.

Mr. Corrie said he could not fix the amount at less than what was previously named—viz., the prisoner in the sum of £1000, and two sureties in £500 each.

The bail was not forthcoming in the course of the day.

THE PRINCE FRAUD.—William Collins, the man who has been twice remanded on the charge of obtaining from Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., the sum of three guineas upon a false and fraudulent representation, was again examined. The false representation was alleged to be that an ordinary guinea of Lord Lansdowne, value one guinea, was an article of proof impression of the value of three. The Admiral having telegraphed to town that he was unable to attend the Court, the defendant was discharged.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE QUEEN OF THE ALLIES in Lombardy, the pacific tendency of the Queen's Speech, and the great abundance of money both here and throughout the Continent, have had a favourable influence upon the market for home securities this week. Prices have steadily advanced, and the purchases of money stock have increased to some extent. The large amount of gold known to be on passage from Australia, viz., £1,037,488, and the fact that about £200,000 in bullion has been sold to the Bank, have imparted additional firmness to the market. Consols, 94½; 3 per Cent. New 94½; 4 per Cent. New 94½; 5 per Cent. New 94½; 6 per Cent. New 94½; 7 per Cent. New 94½; 8 per Cent. New 94½; 9 per Cent. New 94½; 10 per Cent. New 94½; 11 per Cent. New 94½; 12 per Cent. New 94½; 13 per Cent. New 94½; 14 per Cent. New 94½; 15 per Cent. New 94½; 16 per Cent. New 94½; 17 per Cent. New 94½; 18 per Cent. New 94½; 19 per Cent. New 94½; 20 per Cent. New 94½; 21 per Cent. New 94½; 22 per Cent. New 94½; 23 per Cent. 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